

The final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral makes no distinction of person or number.

The tense of the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the present.

for example:

number person	singular	plural
speaker	저는 영국사람입니다. [chonun yong-guksaram imnida] I an Englishman am I am an Englishman	우리는 영국사람들입니다. [urinun yong-guksaramdur imnida] we Englishmen are We are Englishmen.
person addressed	당신은 영국사람입니다. [tangsinun yong-guksa- ramimnida] you an Englishman are You are an English- man.	당신들은 영국사람들입니다. [tangsinurun yong-guk saramdurimnida] you Englishmen are You are Englishmen.
person spoken about	그는 영국사람입니다. [kunun yong-guksaram imnida] he an Englishman is He is an Englishman.	그들은 영국사람들입니다. [kudurun yong-guksaram durimnida] they Englishmen are They are Englishmen.

## THE FINAL ENDING OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

- 86 The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the ending of the final form of the verbal

form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral expresses the closing of the sentence.

- 87 The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral can express two moods:

### 1. The declarative form

The declarative form is the mood in which the speaker informs another person of some fact, his own thoughts or his own feelings.

for example:

조선은 주체의 조국이다.\*  
[chosonun chucheui chogugida]  
Korea Juche of the fatherland is | Korea is the fa-  
therland of Juche.

explanation:

\* 조국 + 이 + 다 [조국 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 다 -  
low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal  
form (refer to 94)]

### 2. The interrogative form

The interrogative form is the mood in which the speaker asks some fact or the thoughts or the feelings of another person.

for example:

당신은 조선사람입니까\*?  
[tangsinun chosonsaramimnigga]  
you a Korean are | Are you a Korean?

explanation:

\* 조선사람 + 이 + ㅂ니까 [조선사람 - noun 이 - exchanging  
ending ㅂ니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the  
final ending of the verbal form (refer to 106)]  
조선사람입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the  
sound ㅂ)

88 The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral can express three degrees of courtesy:

1. The most deferential form

The most deferential form is used when the speaker regards the person addressed highly.

for example:

저는	영국사람입니다.*	I am an Englishman.
[chonun	yong-guksaramimnida]	
I	an Englishman am	

explanation:

\* 영국사람 + 이 + ㅂ니다 [영국사람 - noun 이 - exchanging ending ㅂ니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]  
영국사람입니다 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

The speaker is speaking to a superior.

2. The middle form of courtesy

The middle form of courtesy is used when the speaker regards the person addressed as his equal.

for example:

나는	영국사람이오.*	I am an Englishman.
[nanun	yong-guksaramio]	
I	an Englishman am	

explanation:

\* 영국사람 + 이 + 오 [오 - middle declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

The speaker is speaking to a person at the same rank.

3. The low form of courtesy

The low form of courtesy is used when the speaker speaks to someone he regards as inferior.

for example:

나는	영국사람이다.*	I am an Englishman.
[nanun	yong-guksaramida]	
I	an Englishman am	

explanation:

\* 영국사람 + 이 + 다 [다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

The speaker is speaking to an inferior.

89 The final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral are subdivided into the final endings of the declarative form and the final endings of the interrogative form.

## LESSON 5

### THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

90 There are the following declarative final endings to the verb:

1. The most deferential form:

습니다 [sumnida] / ㅁ니다 [mnida]

1) 습니다 [sumnida] (when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant)

for example:

저는	사과를	먹습니다.*	I eat an apple.
[chonun	sagwarul	moksumnida]	
I	an apple	eat	

explanation:

\* 먹 + 다 [mok da] eat  
stem ending

먹 + 습니다 (습니다 - most deferential declarative form)

of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

- 2) 받니다 [mnida] (when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel)

for example:

○ 환영 합니다.  
[hwanyonghamnida]  
welcome

Welcome!

explanation:

환영 하 + 다 [hwanyongha da] welcome  
stem ending

환영 하 + 받니다 (받니다—most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

환영 합니다 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound 받)

The stem 환영하 of the verb 환영하다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

○ 그는 편지를 씁니다.\* | He writes a letter.  
[kunun pyonjirul ssumnida]  
he a letter writes

explanation:

\* 쓰 + 다 [ssu da] write  
stem ending

쓰 + 받니다 (받니다—most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

씁니다 (after contracting the syllable 쓰 and the sound 받)

The stem 쓰 of the verb 쓰다 ends in the vowel ㅡ.

## 2. The middle form of courtesy:

오 [o] / 소 [so]

- 1) 오 [o] (when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel)

for example:

나는 가오.\* | I go.  
[nanun kao]  
I go

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 오 (오—middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 가 of the verb 가다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

- 2) 소 [so] (when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant)

for example:

나는 사과를 먹소.\* | I eat an apple.  
[nanun sagwarul mokso]  
I an apple eat

explanation:

\* 먹 + 다 [mok da] eat  
stem ending

먹 + 소 (소—middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

## 3. The low form of courtesy:

다 [da]

The sound ㄴ [n] or the syllable 는 [nun] is placed before this final ending in the present.

The final endings ㄴ다 [nda] and 는다 [nunda] are formed by it.

The final ending ㄴ다 [nda] is attached to the stem of the verb which ends in a vowel.

The final ending 는다 [nunda] is attached to the stem of the verb which ends in a consonant.

- 1) ㄴ다 [nda] (when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel)

for example:

나는 주체의 조국인 | I go to Korea, the father-  
[nanun chucheui chogugin]  
I Juche of the fatherland being land of Juche.  
조선으로 간다.\*  
chosonuro kanda]  
Korea to go

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다—low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

간다(after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄴ)

The stem 가 of the verb 가다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

2) ㄴ다[nunda] (when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant)

for example:

그는	밥을	먹는다.*	He eats rice.
[kunun	pabul	mongnunda]	
he	rice	eats	

explanation:

\* 먹 + 다 [mok da] eat  
stem ending

먹 + ㄴ다(ㄴ다—low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

91 Table of declarative final endings of the verb

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니다 [sumnida] / ㅁ니다[mnida]	오[o] / 소[so]	다 [da]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such declarative final endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other declarative final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

## THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE ADJECTIVE

92 There are the following declarative final endings to the adjective:

1. The most deferential form:

습니다[sumnida]/ ㅁ니다[mnida]

1) 습니다 [sumnida] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant)

for example:

저의	마음은	즐겁 습니다.*	My heart is merry.
[choui	maumun	chulgopsumnida]	
my	heart	merry	

explanation:

\* 즐겁 + 다 [julkop da] merry  
stem ending

즐겁 + 습니다(습니다—most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The stem 즐겁 of the adjective 즐겁다 ends in the consonant ㅂ.

2) ㅁ니다 [mnida] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel)

for example:

하늘은	푸릅니다.*	The sky is blue.
[hanurun	purumnida]	
the sky	blue	

explanation:

\* 푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue  
stem ending

푸르 + ㅁ니다 (ㅁ니다—most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

푸릅니다(after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound ㅁ)

The stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 ends in the vowel ㅡ.

2. The middle form of courtesy:



오 [o] / 소 [so]

- 1) 오 [o] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel)

for example:

평양은      웅장하 오\*  
[pyongyang-un ungianghao]  
Pyongyang    magnificent

Pyongyang is magnificent.

explanation:

\* 웅장하 + 다      [ungjangha da] magnificent  
stem            ending

웅장하 + 오 (오—middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The stem 웅장하 of the adjective 웅장하다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

- 2) 소 [so] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant)

for example:

저      산은      높소\*.  
[cho    sanun    nopso]  
that    mountain    high

That mountain is high.

explanation:

\* 높 + 다      [nop da] high  
stem            ending

높 + 소 (소—middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The stem 높 of the adjective 높다 ends in the consonant ㅍ.

3. The low form of courtesy:

다 [da]

for example:

조선의      아침은      맑 다\*.  
[chosonui    achimun    makda]  
the Korean morning fresh

The morning in Korea is fresh.

explanation:

\* 맑 + 다      [mak da] fresh  
stem            ending

ㅁ + 다 (다—low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

### 93 Table of declarative final endings of the adjective

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니다 [sumnida] / 뵈니다 [mnida]	오 [o] / 소 [so]	다 [da]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such declarative final endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other declarative final endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.

## THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

- 94 There are the following declarative final endings to the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

1. The most deferential form:

습니다 [sumnida] / 뵈니다 [mnida]

- 1) 습니다 [sumnida] (when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the ending of the tense)

for example:

그는    대학생이였 습니다\*.

[kunun taehaksaeng-iyotsumnida]

He      a student    was

He was a student.

explanation:

\* 대학생 + 이 + 였 + 습니다 [대학생 - noun 이 - exchanging ending (refer to 180) 였 - ending of the past tense (refer to 161) 습니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form]

- 2) ㅂ니다 [mnida] (when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has no ending of the tense)

for example:

저는 영국사람 ㅂ니다.\*  
[chonun yong-guksaramimnida] | I am an Englishman.  
I an Englishman am

explanation:

\* 영국사람 + 이 + ㅂ니다 [영국사람 - noun 이 - exchanging ending ㅂ니다 - most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form]

영국사람 ㅂ니다 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

2. The middle form of courtesy:

요 [yo]

This final ending is used in spoken language when a person speaks with a sense of intimacy.

for example:

그는 나의 동무 요.\*  
[kunun nau tongmuyo] | He is my friend.  
he my friend is

explanation:

\* 동무 + 요 (동무 - noun 요 - middle declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

3. The low form of courtesy:

다 [da]

for example:

○ 조선은 하나 이 다.\*  
[chosonun hanaida] | Korea is one.  
Korea one is

explanation:

\* 하나 + 이 + 다 (하나 - numeral 이 - exchanging ending 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

When the noun, pronoun or numeral to which the final ending of the verbal form is attached ends in a vowel, the exchanging ending 이 can be omitted.

In the final form 하나이다 the numeral 하나 ends in the vowel ㅏ. Therefore, 하나다 can be used instead of 하나이다.

- 95 Table of declarative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
ㅂ니다 [sumnida] / ㅁ니다 [mnida]	요 [yo]	다 [da]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such declarative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.

For the other declarative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

## WORD ORDER

- 96 The declarative final form of the verb in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

나는	주체의	조국인	I go to Korea, the fatherland of Juche.
[nanun chucheu]	chogugin		
I	Juche of	the fatherland being	
조선으로	간다.*		
chosonuro	kanda]		
Korea to	go		

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + ㅓ다 [ㅓ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to 90)]

간다(after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㅓ)

The final form 간다 of the verb 가다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 97 The declarative final form of the adjective in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

평양은	아름답습니다*.	Pyongyang is beautiful.
[pyongyang-un	arumdapsumnida]	
Pyongyang	beautiful	

explanation:

\* 아름답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful  
stem ending

아름답 + 습니다 (습니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The final form 아름답습니다 of the adjective 아름답다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 98 The declarative final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

저는	학생대표입니다*.	I am a student delegate.
[chonun	haksaengdaepyoimnida]	
I	a student delegate am	

explanation:

\* 학생대표 + 이 + ㅓ니다 [학생대표-noun 이-exchanging ending ㅓ니다-most deferential form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 94)]

학생대표입니다 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅓ)

The final form 학생대표입니다 of the verbal form of the noun 학생대표 is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

## LESSON 6

### THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

- 99 The interrogative pronouns are divided as follows:

1. The interrogative pronoun indicating a person

- 1) 누구 [nugu] who

누구 is substantively used.

for example:

당신은	누구입니까*?	Who are you?
[tangsinun	nuguimnigga]	
you	who are?	

explanation:

\* 누구 + 이 + ㅓ니까 [누구-interrogative pronoun 이-exchanging ending ㅓ니까-most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to 106)]  
누구입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅓ)

- 2) 아무 [amu] anyone; any

아무 "anyone" is used both substantively and adjectively.

for example:

○ 아무도*1	그것을 모릅니까*2?	Does nobody know it?
[amudo	kugosul morumnigga]	
anyone also	it not knows?	

explanation:

\*1 아무 + 도 [아무-interrogative pronoun 도-auxiliary ending (refer to 185)]

\* 모르 + 다 [moru da] not know  
stem ending

모르 + ㅂ니다 [ㅂ니다—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb(refer to 102)]

모릅니까(after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound ㅂ)

○ 아무 사람도* 그것을	Does nobody know it?
[amu saramdo kugosul	
any man also it	
모릅니까?	
morumnigga]	
not knows?	

explanation:

\* 아무 사람 + 도  
(아무—interrogative pronoun 사람—noun 도—auxiliary ending)  
The adjectively used interrogative pronoun 아무 lies before the word 사람 it refers to.

## 2. the interrogative pronoun indicating a thing

무엇[muot] what

무엇 is substantively used.

for example:

이것은 무엇입니까*?	What is this?
[igosun muosimnigga]	
this what is?	

explanation:

\* 무엇 + 이 + ㅂ니다 (무엇—interrogative pronoun 이—exchanging ending ㅂ니다—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)  
무엇입니까(after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

## 3. The interrogative pronoun indicating quantity

1) 얼마 [olma] how much, how many

얼마 is substantively used.

for example:

그것은 얼마입니까*?	How much is it?
[kugosun olma imnigga]	
it how much is?	

explanation:

\* 얼마 + 이 + ㅂ니다 (얼마—interrogative pronoun 이—exchanging ending ㅂ니다—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)  
얼마입니까(after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

2) 몇 [myot] how many

몇 is used both substantively and adjectively.

for example:

○ 이것은 몇입니까*?	How many are there?
[igosun myochimnigga]	
this how many is?	

explanation:

\* 몇 + 이 + ㅂ니다 (몇—interrogative pronoun 이—exchanging ending ㅂ니다—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)  
몇입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

○ 그들은 몇 사람입니까*?	How many people are they?
[kudurun myot saramimnigga]	
they how many man are?	

explanation:

\* 몇 + 사람 + 이 + ㅂ니다  
(몇—interrogative pronoun 사람—noun 이—exchanging ending ㅂ니다—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)  
몇사람입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

## 4. The interrogative pronoun indicating a place

어디 [odi] which place

어디 is substantively used.

for example:

당신은 어디에 \*<sub>1</sub> 갑니까 \*<sub>2</sub>?  
 [tangsinun odie kamnigga] Where are you going?  
 you which place to go?

explanation:

\*<sub>1</sub> 어디 + 예(어디 - interrogative pronoun 예 - dative ending

\*<sub>2</sub> 가 + 다 [ka da] go

가 + ㅁ니까 (ㅁ니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

갑니까 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㅁ)

## 5. The interrogative pronoun indicating time

언제 [onje] which time

언제 is substantively used.

for example:

그는 언제\* 옵니까?  
 [kunun onje omnigga] When is he coming?  
 he at which time comes?

explanation:

\* the interrogative pronoun 언제 is in the dative form. Accordingly the dative ending 예 of the interrogative pronoun 언제 was omitted. This is called the absolute case.

## 100 Table of interrogative pronouns

person	누구 [nugu]	who
	아무 [amu]	anyone; any
thing	무엇 [muot]	what
quantity	얼마 [olma]	how much, how many
	몇 [myot]	how many
place	어디 [odi]	which place
time	언제 [onje]	which time

## THE DECLENSION OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

101 The declension of the interrogative pronoun is the same as with a noun (refer to 26, 27).

## THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

102 There are the following interrogative final endings to the verb:

1. The most deferential form:

습니까 [sumnigga] / ㅁ니까 [mnigga]

1) 습니까 [sumnigga] (when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant)

for example:

그는 사과를 먹 습니까\*? Is he eating the apple?  
 [kunun sagwarul moksumnigga]  
 he the apple eats?

explanation:

\* 먹 + 다 [mok da] eat  
 stem ending

먹 + 습니까 (습니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

2) ㅁ니까 [mnigga] (when the stem of the verb ends in vowel)

for example:

그는 편지를 씁니까\*? Is he writing the letter?  
 [kunun pyonjirul ssumnigga]  
 he the letter writes?

explanation:

\* *쓰* + *다* [ssu da] write  
 stem ending

*쓰* + *ㅁ니다* (*ㅁ니다*—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

*습니까* (after contracting the syllable *쓰* and the sound *ㅁ*)

The stem *쓰* of the verb *쓰다* ends in the vowel—.

## 2. The middle form of courtesy:

*나* [na]

This final ending is used when a man asks something with friendly feeling.

for example:

*그는* *자나\*?*  
 [kunun chana]  
 he sleeps?

Is he asleep?

explanation:

\* *자* + *다* [cha da] sleep  
 stem ending

*자* + *나* (*나*—middle interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

## 3. The low form of courtesy:

*느냐* [nunya]

for example:

*동무야* *알겠느냐\*!*  
 [tongmuya algennunya]  
 comrade! know?

Comrade! Do you know!

explanation:

\* *알* + *다* [al da] know  
 stem ending

*알* + *겠* + *느냐* (*겠*—ending of the future tense *느냐*—low interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

The ending of the future tense *겠* expresses here not the meaning of the future, but the meaning of surmise.

## 103 Table of interrogative final endings of the verb

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
<i>습니까</i> [sumnigga] / <i>ㅁ니까</i> [mnigga]	<i>나</i> [na]	<i>느냐</i> [nunya]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such interrogative final endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other interrogative final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

## THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE ADJECTIVE

### 104 There are the following interrogative final endings to the adjective:

#### 1. The most deferential form:

*습니까* [sumnigga] / *ㅁ니까* [mnigga]

1) *습니까* [sumnigga] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant)

for example:

*당신의 마음은 즐겁습니까\*?*  
 [tangsinui maumun chulgopsumnigga] Is your heart merry?  
 your heart merry?

explanation:

\* *즐겁* + *다* [julgap da] merry  
 stem ending

*즐겁* + *습니까* (*습니까*—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The stem 즐겁 of the adjective 즐겁다 ends in the consonant ㅈ.

- 2) ㅂ니까 [mnigga] (when the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel)

for example:

하늘은	푸릅니까?	Is the sky blue?
[hanurun	purumnigga]	
the sky	blue?	

explanation:

\* 푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue  
 stem ending  
 푸르 + ㅂ니까 (ㅂ니까—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)  
 푸릅니까 (after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound ㅂ)

The stem 푸르 of the verb 푸르다 ends in the vowel—

2. The middle form of courtesy:

ㄴ가 [nga]

for example:

날씨가	나쁜가*?	Is the weather bad?
[nalssiga	nabbun·ga]	
the weather	bad?	

explanation:

\* 나쁘 + 다 [nabbu da] bad  
 stem ending  
 나쁘 + ㄴ가 (ㄴ가—middle interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)

나쁜가 (after contracting the syllable ㅂ and the sound ㄴ)

3. The low form of courtesy:

- 1) 냐 [nya]

This final ending is used for the adjective without any ending of the tense.

for example:

너는	기쁘냐*?	Are you glad?
[nonun	kibbunya]	
you	glad?	

explanation:

\* 기쁘 + 다 [kibbu da] glad  
 stem ending

기쁘 + 냐 (냐—low interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)

- 2) 느냐 [nunya]

This final ending is used for the adjective with the ending of the tense.

for example:

너는	얼마나	기쁘겠느냐*?	How glad are you?
[nonun	olmana	kibbugennunya]	
you	how	glad	

explanation:

\* 기쁘 + 다 [kibbu da] glad  
 stem ending

기쁘 + 겠 + 느냐 (겠—ending of the future tense 느냐—low interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The ending of the future tense 겠 has here not the meaning of the future, but the meaning of surmise.

## 105 Table of interrogative final endings of the adjective

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니까/ [sumnigga]	ㅂ니까 [mnigga]	ㄴ가 [nga]
		1) 냐 [nya] 2) 느냐 [nunya]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such interrogative final endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other interrogative final endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.



# THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

106 There are the following interrogative final endings to the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral:

1. The most deferential form:

습니까 [sumnigga] / 뵈니까 [mnigga]

1) 습니까 [sumnigga] (when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the ending of the tense)

for example:

그는	대학생이	였	습	니까*?	Was he a student?
[kunun	taehaksaeng	.iyossumnigga]			
he	a student	was	?		

explanation:

\* 대학생 + 이 + 었 + 습니까 (대학생 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 었 - ending of the past tense 습니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

2) 뵈니까 [mnigga] (when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has no ending of the tense)

for example:

그는	영국사람	입	니까*?	Is he an Englishman?
[kunun	yong.guksaramimnigga]			
he	an Englishman	is	?	

explanation:

\* 영국사람 + 이 + 뵈니까 (영국사람 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 뵈니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

영국사람 입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

2. The middle form of courtesy:

ㄴ가 [nga]

for example:

이	꽃은	조선의	진달래	인가*?	Is this flower
[i	ggochun	chosonui	chindallae	in-ga]	the Korean
this flower	Korea of	the azalia	is?	azalia?	

explanation:

\* 진달래 + 이 + ㄴ가 (진달래 - noun 이 - exchanging ending ㄴ가 - middle interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

진달래인가 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㄴ)

3. The low form of courtesy:

1) 냐 [nya]

This final ending is used for the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral without any ending of the tense.

for example:

너는	누구	냐*?	Who are you?
[nonun	nugunya]		
you	who are?		

explanation:

\* 누구 + 냐 (누구 - interrogative pronoun 냐 - low interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

2) 느냐 [nunya]

This final ending is used for the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral with the ending of the tense.

for example:

그것이	언제	였	느냐*?	When was it?
[kugosi	onjeyonnunya]			
it	which time	was?		

explanation:

\* 언제 + 었 + 느냐 (언제 - interrogative pronoun 었 - ending of the past tense 느냐 - low interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

the final ending of the verbal form)

107 Table of interrogative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니까 / 뵈니까 [sumnigga] [mnigga]	ㄴ가 [n-ga]	1) 나 [nya] 2) 느냐 [nunya]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such interrogative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.

For the other interrogative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

## WORD ORDER

108 The interrogative final form of the verb in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

당신은 어디에 갑니까\*?  
[tangsinun odie kamnigga]  
you which place to go?

Where are you going?

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 뵈니까 (뵈니까—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)

갑니까 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㅂ)

The final form 갑니까 in the sentence is the predicate.

and it lies at the end of the sentence.

109 The interrogative final form of the adjective in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

당신의 마음은 즐겁습니까\*?  
[tangsinui maumun chulgopsumnigga]  
Your heart merry?  
Is your heart merry?

explanation:

\* 즐겁 + 다 [julgop da] merry  
stem ending

즐겁 + 습니까 (습니까—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective)

The final form 즐겁습니까 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

110 The interrogative final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

그는 누구입니까\*?  
[kunun nuguimnigga]  
he who is?

Who is he?

explanation:

\* 누구 + 이 + 뵈니까 (누구—noun 이—exchanging ending 뵈니까—most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

누구입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅂ)

The interrogative final form 누구입니까 of the verbal form of the noun 누구 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of sentence.

111 The position of the interrogative pronoun in the sentence is as follows:

1. When the interrogative pronoun becomes the subject, it usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

누가*	옵니까?	Who comes?
[nuga	omnigga]	
who	comes?	

explanation:

\* 누 + 가 (가 - nominative ending)

2. The final form of the verbal form of the interrogative pronoun is formed by attaching the final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral to the interrogative pronoun.

This final form in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

너는	누구나*?	Who are you?
[nonun	nugunya]	
you	who are?	

explanation:

\* 누구 + 나 (누구 - interrogative pronoun 나 - low interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

3. When the interrogative pronoun becomes the object, it lies between the subject and the predicate.

for example:

당신은	무엇을*	합니까?	What do you do?
[tangsinun	muosul	hamnigga]	
you	what	do?	

explanation:

\* 무엇 + 을 (무엇 - interrogative pronoun 을 - accusative ending)

The object 무엇을 lies between the subject 당신은 and the predicate 합니까.

4. When the interrogative pronoun is used as an attribute, it lies before the word it refers to.

for example:

그들은	몇 사람입니까*?	How many people are they?
[kudurun	myot saramimnigga]	
they	how many man are?	

explanation:

\* 몇 + 사람 + 이 + 습니까 (몇 - interrogative pronoun 사람 - noun 이 - exchanging ending 습니까 - most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form)  
 몇 사람입니까 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound 습)

- 112 The form of address usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

박동무,	나는	정거장에	가요*?	Comrade Pak, I am going to the station.
[pakdongmu	nanun	chong-gojang.e kao]		
comrade Pak I	the station to go			

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
 stem ending  
 가 + 오 오 - middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

- 113 An interjection usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

아*, 나의	고향이여!	Ah, my native place!
[a naui	kohyang.iyo]	
ah my	native place!	

explanation:

\* The interjection 아 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

# LESSON 7

## THE NUMERALS

114 The Korean language has a double series of numerals:

1. The series of pure Korean numbers
2. The series of numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters

115 The cardinal numbers:

	Korean				English
number	The pure Korean cardinal numbers		The cardinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters		
	substantival	adjectival	substantival, adjectival		
1	하나 [hana]	한 [han]	일 [il]		one
2	둘 [tul]	두 [tu]	이 [i]		two
3	셋 [set]	세 [se]	삼 [sam]		three
4	넷 [net]	네 [ne]	사 [sa]		four
5	다섯 [tasot]	다섯 [tasot]	오 [o]		five
6	여섯 [yosot]	여섯 [yosot]	륙 [ryuk]		six
7	일곱 [ilgop]	일곱 [ilgop]	칠 [chil]		seven
8	여덟 [yodol]	여덟 [yodol]	팔 [pal]		eight
9	아홉 [ahop]	아홉 [ahop]	구 [ku]		nine
10	열 [yol]	열 [yol]	십 [sip]		ten
11	열하나 [yolhana]	열한 [yolhan]	십일 [sibil]		eleven
12	열둘 [yoldul]	열두 [yoldu]	십이 [sibi]		twelve
13	열셋 [yolset]	열세 [yolse]	십삼 [sipsam]		thirteen
14	열넷 [yolnet]	열네 [yolne]	십사 [sipsa]		fourteen

15	열다섯 [yoldasot]	열다섯 [yoldasot]	십오 [sibo]	fifteen
16	열여섯 [yoryosot]	열여섯 [yoryosot]	십륙 [simryuk]	sixteen
17	열일곱 [yorilgop]	열일곱 [yorilgop]	십칠 [sipchil]	seventeen
18	열여덟 [yoryodol]	열여덟 [yoryodol]	십팔 [sippal]	eighteen
19	열아홉 [yorahop]	열아홉 [yorahop]	십구 [sipgu]	nineteen
20	스물 [sumul]	스무 [sumu]	이십 [isip]	twenty
21	스물하나 [sumulhana]	스물한 [sumulhan]	이십일 [isibil]	twenty one
22	스물둘 [sumuldul]	스물두 [sumuldu]	이십이 [isibi]	twenty two
30	서른 [sorun]	서른 [sorun]	삼십 [samsip]	thirty
40	마흔 [mahun]	마흔 [mahun]	사십 [sasip]	forty
50	쉰 [swin]	쉰 [swin]	오십 [osip]	fifty
60	예순 [yesun]	예순 [yesun]	륙십 [ryuksip]	sixty
70	일흔 [ilhun]	일흔 [ilhun]	칠십 [chilsip]	seventy
80	여든 [yodun]	여든 [yodun]	팔십 [palsip]	eighty
90	아흔 [ahun]	아흔 [ahun]	구십 [kusip]	ninety
100			백 [paek]	hundred
101	백하나 [paek·hana]	백한 [paek·han]	백일 [paegil]	a hundred and one
102	백둘 [paekdul]	백두 [paekdu]	백이 [paegi]	a hundred and two
200			이백 [ibaek]	two hundred
300			삼백 [sambaek]	three hundred
400			사백 [sabaek]	four hundred
500			오백 [obaek]	five hundred
600			육백 [ryukbaek]	six hundred
700			칠백 [chilbaek]	seven hundred
800			팔백 [palbaek]	eight hundred
900			구백 [kubaek]	nine hundred

1, 000			천 [chon]	thousand
1, 001	천하나 [chonhana]	천한 [chonhan]	천일 [chonil]	a thousand and one
10, 000			만 [man]	ten thousand
100, 000			십만 [simman]	hundred thousand
1, 000, 000			백만 [paengman]	one million
10, 000, 000			천만 [chonman]	ten million
100, 000, 000			억 [ok]	hundred million

It is advisable to read the numeral in the pure Korean numbers as much as possible.

for example:

19 열아홉 [yorahop] nineteen

111 백열하나 [paegyolhana] a hundred and eleven

1007 천일곱 [chonilgop] a thousand and seven

The declension of the numeral is just the same as that of the noun (refer to 26, 27).

#### 116 The ordinal numbers:

Korean		English
The pure Korean ordinal numbers	The ordinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters	
첫번째* <sup>1</sup> [chotbonjjae], 첫째 [chotjjae]	제일* <sup>2</sup> [cheil]	first

두번째 [tubonjjae], 둘째 [tuljjae]	제이 [chei]	second
세번째 [sebonjjae], 셋째 [setjjae]	제삼 [chesam]	third
네번째 [nebonjjae], 넷째 [netjjae]	제사 [chesa]	fourth
다섯(번)째 [tasot(bon)jjae]	제오 [cheo]	fifth
여섯(번)째 [yosot(bon)jjae]	제륙 [cheryuk]	sixth
일곱(번)째 [ilgop(bon)jjae]	제칠 [chechil]	seventh
여덟(번)째 [yodol(bon)jjae]	제팔 [chepal]	eighth
아홉(번)째 [ahop(bon)jjae]	제구 [chegu]	ninth
열(번)째 [yol(bon)jjae]	제십 [chesip]	tenth
열한(번)째 [yolhan(bon)jjae]	제십일 [chesibil]	eleventh
열두(번)째 [yoldu(bon)jjae]	제십이 [chesibi]	twelfth
스무(번)째 [sumu(bon)jjae]	제이십 [cheisip]	twentieth
서른(번)째 [sorun(bon)jjae]	제삼십 [chesamsip]	thirtieth
마흔(번)째 [mahun(bon)jjae]	제사십 [chesasip]	fortieth
쉰(번)째 [swin(bon)jjae]	제오십 [cheosip]	fiftieth
예순(번)째 [yesun(bon)jjae]	제륙십 [cheryuksip]	sixtieth
일흔(번)째 [ilhun(bon)jjae]	제칠십 [chechilsip]	seventieth
여든(번)째 [yodun(bon)jjae]	제팔십 [chepalsip]	eightieth
아흔(번)째 [ahun(bon)jjae]	제구십 [chegusip]	ninetieth
백(번)째 [paek(bon)jjae]	제일백 [cheilbaek]	hundredth

explanation:

\*<sub>1</sub> ...째 [...jjae] is a suffix. It means "order" and is attached to the pure Korean cardinal number in order to form the corresponding pure Korean ordinal number.

\*<sub>2</sub> 제 [che] is a prefix. It means "order" and is put before the cardinal number in order to form the corresponding ordinal number.

## THE COUNTING WORD

117 The numbers are connected to a counting word, and then the counting word lies after the main word. These counting words are different according to the objects to be counted. They have the meaning of "piece" in English.

The counting words are:

### ① 개 [gae] "piece" (for objects)

for example:

의자	두 개	two chairs
[uija	tugae]	
chair	two pieces	

### ② 명 [myong] "person" (for persons)

for example:

대 학생	두 명	two students
[taehaksaeng	tumyong]	
student	two persons	

### ③ 분 [bun] "person" (for expressing respect)

for example:

선 생	두 분	two teachers
[sonsaeng	tubun]	
teacher two	persons	

### ④ 마리 [mari] "animal" (for animals)

for example:

소 두 마리	two oxen
[so tumari]	
ox two animals	

### ⑤ 권 [gwon] "book", "volume" (for books)

for example:

사전 두 권	two dictionaries
[sajon tugwon]	
dictionary two books	

### ⑥ 장 [jang] "sheet" (for papers, roofing-tiles or bricks)

for example:

종이 두 장	two sheets of paper
[jong-i tujang]	
paper two sheets	

### ⑦ 벌 [bol] "suit" (for clothes)

for example:

옷 두 벌	two suits of clothes
[ot tubol]	
clothes two suits	

### ⑧ 대 [dae] "piece" (for machines, cars or airplanes)

for example:

비행기 두 대	two airplanes
[pihaeng-gi tudaе]	
airplane two pieces	

### ⑨ 척 [chok] "ship" (for ships)

for example:

배 세 척	three ships
[pae sechok]	
ship three ships	

### ⑩ 채 [chae] "house" (for houses)

for example:

집 한 채

[chip hanchae]  
house one house

one house

- ⑪ 자루 [jaru] "piece" (for pencils or rifles)

for example:

연필 네 자루

[yonpil nejaru]

pencil four pieces

four pencils

- ⑫ 켤레 [kolle] "pair" (for shoes)

for example:

신 한 켤레

[sin hankolle]

shoes one pair

a pair of shoes

- ⑬ 문 [mun] "gun" (for guns)

for example:

대포 열문

[taepo yolmun]

gun ten guns

ten guns

- ⑭ 그루 [guru] "tree" (for trees)

for example:

나무 두 그루

[namu tuguru]

tree two trees

two trees

## THE INCOMPLETE NOUN

- 118 The Korean language has the incomplete noun. An incomplete noun is a noun which cannot express a complete meaning and can express it only when another word lies before it as an attribute.

for example:

○ 선생 두 분\*

[sonsaeng tubun]

teacher two persons

two teachers

explanation:

\* The adjectival numeral 두 lies before the incomplete noun 분 as an attribute.

○ 우리는 반드시 승리할 것이다.\*  
[urinun pandusi sungrihalgosida]  
we surely win shall

We shall surely win.

explanation:

\*승리하 + 다 [sungriha da] win  
stem ending

승리하 + 르 + 겠 + 이 + 다

[ㄹ -attributive ending of the verb in its future tense (refer to 147) 겠 -incomplete noun 이 -exchanging ending 다 -low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form]

승리할 것이다 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㄹ)

○ 그가 올수 있다\*

[kuga olsu itda]

he come can

He can come.

explanation:

\*오 + 다 [o da] come  
stem ending

오 + 르 + 수 있다 (ㄹ -attributive ending of the verb in its future tense 수 -incomplete noun 있다 -verb)

올수 있 + 다 [(다 -low declarative form of the final ending of the verb) after contracting the syllable 오 and the sound ㄹ]



## THE SUGGESTIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

119 There are the following suggestive final endings of the verb:

### 1. The most deferential form:

봬시다[psida]

for example:

영 화 를	봬 시 다 *	Let us see the film!
[yonghwarul]	popsida]	
the film	see let us	

explanation:

\* 보 + 다 [po da] watch  
stem ending

보 + ㅅ 이 다 (ㅅ 이 다—most deferential suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)

봬 시 다 (after contracting the syllable 보 and the sound ㅅ)

### 2. The middle form of courtesy:

세 [se]

This final ending is used in written language.

for example:

오 전 에	가 세 *	Let us go in the morning!
[ojone]	kase]	
the morning in go	let us	

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 세 (세—middle suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)

### 3. The low form of courtesy:

자 [ja]

for example:

○ 미 제 를	남	Let us drive the
[mijerul]	nam	
the US imperialists	south	US imperialists
조선에서	몰아내자*!	out of south
josoneso	moranaejal]	Korea!
Korea from	drive out let us	

explanation:

\* 몰아내 + 다 [moranae da] drive out  
stem ending

몰아내 + 자 (자—low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)

○ 녀 성 들 의 권 리 를	옹 호 하 자 * !	Let us defend
[nyosongdurui kwollirul]	onghohaja]	women's rights.
the women of the right	defend let us	

explanation:

\* 옹호하 + 다 [onghoha da] defend  
stem ending

옹호하 + 자 (자—low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)

### 120 Table of suggestive final endings of the verb

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
봬시다[psida]	세 [se]	자 [ja]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such suggestive final endings.

of the verb which are frequently used.  
For the other suggestive final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

## THE IMPERATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

121 There are the following imperative final endings of the verb:

1. The most deferential form :

십시오 [sipsio]

This final ending is used when the speaker holds the person addressed in high esteem.

for example:

빨리 오십시오.\*  
[bballi osipsio]  
quickly come!

Come quickly!

*explanation:*

\*오 + 다 [o da] come  
stem ending

오+십시오 (십시오—most deferential imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

2. The middle form of courtesy:

시오 [sio]

This final ending is used both in spoken and written Korean.

for example:

어서 앉으시오.\*  
[oso anjusio]  
please sit down!

Please, sit down!

*explanation:*

\* 앉 + 다 [an da] sit down

stem ending

앉+으+시오 (으—link vowel 시오—middle imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

3. The low form of courtesy:

라[ra]

for example:

빨리 오라.\*  
[bballi ora]  
quickly come!

Come quickly!

*explanation:*

\*오 + 다 [o da] come

stem ending

오 + 라 (라—low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

122 Table of imperative final endings of the verb

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
십시오 [sipsio]	시오 [sio]	라 [ra]

*remarks:*

We have indicated here only such imperative final endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other imperative final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

## WORD ORDER

123 The suggestive final form of the verb in the sentence

is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

미제를 남조선  
[mijerul namjoson  
the US imperialists south Korea  
에서 몰아내자.\*  
eso moranaejal  
from drive out let us

Let us drive the  
US imperialists out  
of south Korea!

*explanation:*

\*몰아내+다[moranae da] drive out  
stem ending

몰아내+자(자-low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb)

The suggestive final form 몰아내자 of the verb 몰아내다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 124 The imperative final form of the verb in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

핵 무기를	첼페하라.*	Abolish nuclear weapons!
[haengmugirul	cholpehara]	
the nuclear weapon abolish!		

*explanation:*

\* 첼페하+다 [cholpeha da] abolish  
stem ending

첼페하+라(라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

The imperative final form 첼페하라 of the verb 첼페하다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

- 125 The adjectival cardinal number lies before the word

it refers to.

for example:

열아홉살  
[yorahopsal]  
nineteen age

nineteen years old

*explanation:*

The adjectival cardinal number 열아홉 lies before the word 살 it refers to.

## LESSON 8

### THE ADVERB

- 126 According to their meaning or function adverbs in Korean fall into the following categories:

1. Adverbs which include words pointing out some characteristic feature of an action.

These adverbs denote the quality of an action, the manner in which an action is performed or give a quantitative characteristic of an action or a quality. These adverbs are very closely connected with the verbs which they modify.

for example:

깊이[kipi] deeply	힘껏[himggot] with all
높이[nopi] highly	one's strength
널리[nolli] widely	가까이[kaggai] near
반가이[pan·gai] gladly	늘[nul] always
천천히[chonchoni] slowly	멀리[molli] far
자주[chaju] often	이미[imi] already

2. Adverbs which include words pointing out some characteristic feature of a state.

These adverbs are very closely connected with the ad-

jectives which they modify.

for example:

대단히[taedani] very	좀[chom] a little
아주[aju] very	약간[yakgan] a little
상당히[sangdang.i] fairly	꽤[ggae] fairly
거의[koui] nearly	이리[iri] so; thus

3. Adverbs which are related to the sentence as a whole.

These adverbs are very closely connected with sentences as a whole.

These adverbs denote such modality as conviction, assumption, surmise, doubt and will.

for example:

물론[mullon] of course	만일[manil] if, when
결코[kyolko] never	비록[pirok] although
정말[chongmal] indeed	도대체[todaeche] on earth
사실[sasil] really	응당[ungdang] naturally
만약[manyak] if, when	

4. Adverbs which include words expressing both onomatopoeic and mimetic words

These adverbs are very closely connected with the verbs which they modify. Besides, they are in close relation to the nouns and are used as the attribute or predicate in sentences.

for example:

쿵[kung] bang	팡[kwang] bounce
꼬끼오[ggoggio]	하하[haha] ha ha
cock-a-doodle-doo	뭉제뭉제[munggemung.ge] densely

5. Connecting adverbs

These adverbs connect some parts of a sentence.

for example:

및[mit] and	또한[ddohan] also
겸[kyom] and concurrently	

6. Adverbs of negation

These adverbs lie mainly before verbs the meaning of which they deny.

아니[ani] / 안[an] not (negation without condition and cause)

못[mot] not (negation with condition and cause)

127 Adverbs have diverse lexical meaning and, besides, differ from each other in their structure. Some of them are single words whereas others are derivatives.

1. Single adverb:

for example:

잘[chal] good; often	몸소[momso] personally
매우[maeu] very	

2. Derivatives:

These are formed by attaching 이[i] or 히[hi] to the root of the adjective.

1) By attaching the suffix 이[i]

for example:

깊이[kipi] deeply

explanation:

깊 + 다 [kip da] deep

root ending

깊 + 이 (이-suffix)

The adverb **깊이** is formed by attaching the suffix **이** to the root **깊** of the adjective **깊다**.

2) By attaching the suffix **히**[hi]

for example:

**용감히** [yong·gami] bravely

*explanation:*

**용감** + **하** + **다** [yong·gam ha da] brave

*root suffix ending*

**용감** + **히** (**히**-suffix)

The adverb **용감히** is formed by attaching the suffix **히** to the root **용감** of the adjective **용감하다**.

## THE CONNECTING FORM OF THE VERB, ADJECTIVE OR VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

- 128 The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form, the ending of which is used as a conjunction.

The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching the connecting ending to the stem of the verb or adjective or to the noun, pronoun or numeral. The following are the connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral:

129 1. The coordinative connecting endings:

The coordinative connecting endings connect grammatically equivalent units.

The coordinative connecting endings are divided into three kinds:

130 1) The copulative connecting endings:

The copulative connecting endings connect equal units.

(1) **고**[go]

This connecting ending is used in order to express the simple linking and the linking of chronological order.

for example:

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| ○ <b>먹</b> <b>고</b> * <sup>1</sup> <b>입</b> <b>는</b> * <sup>2</sup> <b>문제</b> | the question of food<br>and clothes |
| [mog·go imnun munje]<br>eating and dressing question                          |                                     |

*explanation:*

\*<sup>1</sup> **먹** + **다** [mok da] eat  
*stem ending*

**먹** + **고** (**고**-copulative connecting ending)

\*<sup>2</sup> **입** + **다** [ip da] dress  
*stem ending*

**입** + **는** [**는**-attributive ending of the verb in its present tense(refer to 147)]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ○ <b>조선사람은</b> <b>슬기롭고</b> * <sup>1</sup>         | The Koreans are a<br>wise and brave nation. |
| [chosonsaramun sulgiropgo]<br>the Korean wise and |   |
| <b>용감한</b> * <sup>2</sup> <b>민족이다</b> .           |   |
| yong·gamhan minjogida]<br>brave nation is         |   |

*explanation:*

\*<sup>1</sup> **슬기롭** + **다** [sulgirop da] wise  
*stem ending*

**슬기롭** + **고** (**고**-copulative connecting ending)

\*<sup>2</sup> **용감하** + **다** [yong·gamha da] brave  
*stem ending*

**용감하** + **ㄴ** (**ㄴ**-attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense(refer to 149))

용감한 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㄴ)

- 맑 고\* 푸른\* 하늘 | the clear, blue sky  
[malgo purun hanul]  
clear and blue sky

explanation:

- \*<sub>1</sub> 맑 + 다 [mak da] clear  
stem ending  
맑 + 고 (고-copulative connecting ending)  
\*<sub>2</sub> 푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue  
stem ending  
푸르 + ㄴ (ㄴ-attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense)  
푸른 (after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound ㄴ)  
○ 비 료 는 쌀 이 고\* | The fertilizer is  
[piryonun ssarigo rice, and the rice is  
the fertilizer rice is and  
쌀은 곧 공산주의다.  
ssarun kot kongsanju-uida]  
rice namely communism is

explanation:

- \* 쌀 + 이 + 고 (쌀-noun 이-exchanging ending 고-copulative connecting ending)

(2) 며 [myo], 면서 [myonso]

These connecting endings are used in order to express a simple link.

for example:

- 소년 단원들이  
[sonyon danwonduri  
Children's Union members  
노래를 부르며\*  
noraerul purumyo  
a song sing and

Children's Union members march on the street, singing a song.

거리를 행진한다.  
korirul haengjinhanda]  
street march

explanation:

- \* 부르 + 다 [puru da] sing  
stem ending  
부르 + 며 (며-copulative connecting ending)

- 그는 시인이며\* 작곡가이다. | He is a poet  
[kunun si-inimyo chakgokgaida]  
he a poet and composer is and composer.

explanation:

- \* 시인 + 이 + 며 (시인-noun 이-exchanging ending  
며-copulative connecting ending)

- 로동자이면서\* | Comrade Kim, a worker and concurrently a  
[rodongjaeimyonso student at a university-  
a worker is and level factory college  
공장 대학생인  
kongjangdaehaksaeng-in  
concurrently a university-  
level factory  
김동무  
kimdongmu]  
college student being  
Kim comrade

explanation:

- \* 로동자 + 이 + 면서 (로동자-noun 이-exchanging ending  
면서-copulative connecting ending)

### 131 2) The adversative connecting endings:

The adversative connecting endings are used to connect two adversative units.

(1) 지만 [jiman]

for example:

우리는 전쟁을 바라지 We don't want  
[urinun chonjaeng-ul paraji the war, but  
we the war want never fear it.

않지만\*1 결코 전쟁을  
anchiman kyolko chonjaeng-ul  
not but surely the war  
두려워하지 않는다\*2  
turyowohaji annunda  
fear not

*explanation:*

- \*1 바라 + 다 [para da] want  
stem ending  
바라 + 지 않다 [지 - connecting ending of negation (refer to 139) 않다 - verb]  
바라 + 지 않 + 지만 (지만 - adversative connecting ending)  
\*2 두려워하 + 다 [turyowoha da] fear  
stem ending  
두려워하 + 지 않다 (지 - connecting ending of negation  
않다 - verb)  
두려워하 + 지 않 + 는다 (는다 - low declarative form of the  
final ending of the verb)

(2) ㄴ데 [nde]

ㄴ데 denotes the present tense.

This connecting ending is used in the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral without ending of the tense and in the adjective without ending of the tense.

*for example*

그는 로동자인데\*  
[kunun rodongjainde  
he a worker is "but  
공장  
kongjang  
a university-level factory  
대학생이다.  
daehaksaengida  
college student is

He is a worker, but  
a student at a uni-  
versity-level factory  
college.

*explanation:*

- \* 로동자 + 이 + ㄴ데 (로동자 - noun 이 - exchanging ending ㄴ데

-adversative connecting ending)

로동자인데 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㄴ)

132 3) The disjunctive connecting ending:

(1) 나 [na], 든 [dun]

These connecting endings are used in pairs, but they can also be used alone.

*for example:*

눈이 오나* 비가 오나*	the soldiers of our
[nuni ona piga ona	People's Army who
snow comes or rain comes or	always defend the
언제나 초소를 지키는 우리	post whether it snows
onjena chosorul chikinun uri	or rains
always the post defending our	
인민군 군인들	
inmin-gun gunindul	
People's Army soldiers	

*explanation:*

- \* 오 + 다 [o da] come  
stem ending  
오 + 나 (나 - disjunctive connecting ending)

든 [dun] can be used instead of 나 [na].

*for example:*

눈이 오든 비가 오든	whether it snows or
[nuni odun piga odun	rains
snow comes or rain comes or	

(2) 든지 [dunji]

This connecting ending is used in pairs, but it can also be used alone.

*for example:*



내가	가든지*	네가
[naega	kadunji	nega
I	go or	you
가든지*	하여야	한다.*2
kadunji	hayoya	handa]
go or	must	

I or you must go.

explanation:

- \*<sub>1</sub> 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending  
가 + 든지(든지-disjunctive connecting ending)
- \*<sub>2</sub> 하 + 다 [ha da] do  
stem ending  
하+여야 하다[여야-connecting ending of condition(refer to 134) 하다-verb]  
하+여야 하+ㄴ다(ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)  
하여야 한다-(after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㄴ)

### 133 2. The subordinate connecting endings:

The subordinate connecting endings are divided as follows:

#### 134 1) The connecting endings of condition:

These endings connect subordinate and principal parts, the former of which expresses the condition for the latter.

(1) 면[myon]

for example:

래일	날씨가	좋으면*	When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.
[raeil	nalssiga	choumyon	
tomorrow	the weather	good when	

우리는 출발하겠다.\*2  
urinun chulbalhagetda]  
we start shall

explanation:

- \*<sub>1</sub> 좋 + 다 [chota] good  
stem ending  
좋 + 으 + 면(으-link vowel 면-connecting ending of condition)
- \*<sub>2</sub> 출발하+다[chulbalha da] start  
stem ending  
출발하+겠+다(겠-ending of the future tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

(2) 아야[aya] / 여야[oya] / 요야[yoya]

These endings express indispensable condition.

아야[aya] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅏ[a], ㅑ[ya] or ㅓ[o] in its last syllable.

for example:

나가 + 다 [naga da] go out  
stem ending

나가+아야(아야-connecting ending of condition)

나가야(after contracting the syllables 가[ga] and 아[a])

여야[oya] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅓ[o], ㅕ[yo], ㅗ[u], ㅛ[u] or ㅜ[u] in its last syllable.

for example:

먹 + 다 [mok da] eat  
stem ending

먹 + 어야(어야-connecting ending of condition)

요야[yoya] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral ends in the vowel ㅟ[ui], ㅢ[ae], ㅤ[e], ㅥ[oe], ㅧ[wil], ㅨ[ui] or the syllable 하[ha] in its last syllable.

for example:

공부하+다 [kongbuha da] study  
stem ending

공부하+여야 (여야—connecting ending of condition)

for example:

너는 열심히 공부하여야\*  
[nonun yolsimi kongbuhayoya  
you hard only when study  
시험에 합격할 수 있다.  
sihome hapgyokalsu itda]  
to exam pass can

Only when you  
study hard can you  
pass the exam.

explanation:

\* 공부하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study  
stem ending  
공부하 + 여야(여야—connecting ending of condition)

### 135 2) The connecting endings of cause:

The connecting endings of cause connect the subordinate and principal parts, the former of which expresses the cause for the latter.

#### (1) 므로[muro]

for example:

비가 오므로\* 나는  
[piga omuro nanun  
the rain comes because I

Because it rains, I  
take my umbrella.

우산을 가지고 간다.  
usanul kajigo kanda]  
the umbrella take

explanation:

\* 오 + 다 [o da] come  
stem ending  
오 + 므로(므로—connecting ending of cause)

#### (2) 니[ni], 니까[nigga]

These connecting endings mainly express the reason.

for example:

날씨가 몹시

[nalssiga mopssi  
the weather very  
추우니\* 건강에  
chu·uni kon·gang·e  
cold because health to  
주의하라.  
chu·uihara]  
attention pay!

Look after your  
health because it is  
very cold!

explanation:

\* 춥 + 다 [chup da] cold  
stem ending

추 + 우 + 니[(니—connecting ending of cause) after  
exchanging the sound ㅂ for the syllable 우 (refer to 196)]

니까[nigga] can be used instead of 니[ni].

for example:

추우니까 [chu·unigga] cold because

explanation:

춥 + 다 [chup da] cold  
stem ending

추 + 우 + 니까[(니까—connecting ending of cause) after  
exchanging the sound ㅂ for the syllable 우 (refer to 196)]

#### (3) 더니[doni]

This connecting ending expresses the reason or cause.

for example:

그는 열심히 공부하더니\*  
[kunun yolsimi kongbuhadoni  
he diligently studied as  
성공하였다\*2.  
song·gonghayotda]  
succeeded

As he studied  
diligently, he succeeded.

explanation:

- \*<sub>1</sub> 공부하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study  
 stem ending  
 공부하 + 더니 (더니 - connecting ending of cause)
- \*<sub>2</sub> 성공하 + 다 [song-gongha da] succeed  
 stem ending  
 성공하 + 였 + 다 (였 - ending of the past tense 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

136 3) The connecting endings of order:

These endings are used to express that some acts occur in order.

(1) 다[da], 다가[daga]

These connecting endings are mainly used with the verb.

They express that an action is discontinued and followed by another action.

for example:

그는 책을  
 [kunun chaegul  
 he the book  
 보다\*  
 poda  
 to read stopping  
 나갔다.  
 nagat-da]  
 went out

He stopped reading  
 the book and went out.

explanation:

- \* 보 + 다 [po da] read  
 stem ending  
 보 + 다(다 - connecting ending of order)  
 다가[daga] can be used instead of 다[da].

for example:

보다가[podaga] to read stopping

explanation:

- 보 + 다 [po da] read  
 stem ending  
 보 + 다가(다가 - connecting ending of order)

(2) 자[ja]

This connecting ending is mainly used with the verb. It expresses that an action is followed by another action.

for example:

비 가 오 자\*<sup>1</sup>  
 [piga oja  
 the rain came immediately  
 어두워졌다\*<sup>2</sup>  
 oduwojyotda]  
 dark got

Immediately after  
 it rained, it got dark.

explanation:

- \*<sub>1</sub> 오 + 다 [oda] come  
 stem ending  
 오 + 자(자 - connecting ending of order)
- \*<sub>2</sub> 어둡 + 다 [odup da] dark  
 stem ending  
 어두 + 우 + 어 + 지다 [(어 - connecting ending of method or means 지다 - verb which is used as an auxiliary) after exchanging the sound ㅁ for the syllable 우 (refer to 196)]  
 어두 + 워 + 지 + 다 [(지 - stem 다 - ending) after contracting the syllables 우 and 어]  
 어두 + 워 + 지 + 였 + 다 (였 - ending of the past tense 다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)  
 어두워졌다 (after contracting the syllables 지 and 였)

137 4) The connecting endings of method or means

아[a] / 어[o] / 여[yo]

아[a] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel

el ㅏ [a], ㅑ [ya] or ㅓ [o] in its last syllable.

ㅓ [o] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅓ [o], ㅕ [yo], ㅗ [u], ㅛ [u] or ㅜ [i] in its last syllable.

ㅕ [yo] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral ends in the vowel ㅏ [i], ㅑ [ae], ㅓ [e], ㅕ [oe], ㅗ [wi], ㅛ [ui] or the syllable ㅏ [ha] in its last syllable.

for example:

○ 해가 솟아\*<sup>1</sup> 오른다\*<sup>2</sup> | The sun rises.  
[haega sosaorunda]  
the sun going up rises

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup> 솟 + 다 [sot da] go up  
stem ending

솟 + 아 (아-connecting ending of method or means)

\*<sup>2</sup> 오르 + 다 [oru da] rise  
stem ending

오르 + ㅓ (ㅓ-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

오른 다 (after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound ㅓ)

○ 반제련대성,  
[panjeryondaessong  
anti-imperialist solidarity  
평화와 친선을 위하여\*  
pyonghwawa chinsonul wihayo]  
peace and friendship for

for anti-imperialist  
solidarity, peace and  
friendship

explanation:

\* 위하 + 다 [wiha da] serve  
stem ending

위하 + 여 (여-connecting ending of method or means)

138 5) The connecting endings of purpose or intention

(1) 려 [ryol], 려고 [ryogol], 자고 [jago]

These endings express intention.

for example:

하자고\* 결심하면  
[hajago kyolsimhamyon  
to do determines if  
못해낼  
motaenael  
not able to finish  
일이 없다.  
iri opda]  
work there is not

If man is determined, there is nothing which cannot be finished.

explanation:

\* 하 + 다 [ha da] do  
stem ending

하 + 자고 (자고-connecting ending of aim or intention)

(2) 러 (ro)

This ending expresses purpose.

for example:

나는 공부하러\*  
[nanun kongbuharo  
I in order to study  
학교에 간다.  
hakgyoe kanda]  
school to go

I go to school in order to study.

explanation:

\* 공부하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study  
stem ending

공부하 + 러 (러-connecting ending of purpose or intention)

139 6) The connecting ending of negation

지 [ji]

This ending is connected to 않다[anta] "not", 못하다[motada] "cannot" or 말다[malda] "not" and is attached to the stem of the verb or adjective.

It expresses an action or situation which is denied.

The word with 지[ji] becomes a part of the sentence together with 않다[anta] "not", 못하다[motada] "cannot" or 말다[malda] "not".

for example:

푸른 하늘을	더럽히지	말라*!	Don't pollute the blue sky!
[purun hanurul	toropiji	malla]	
the blue sky	pollute	not!	

explanation:

\* 더럽히 + 다 [toropi da] pollute

stem ending

더럽히 + 지 말다 (지 - connecting ending of negation

말다 - verb which is used as an auxiliary)

더럽히지 말 + 다

stem ending

더럽히지 말 + 라 (라 - low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

subordinative	condition	(1) 면[myon] (2) 아야[aya]/ 어아[oya]/여아[yoya]
	cause	(1) 므로[muro] (2) 니[ni], 니까[nigga] (3) 더니[doni]
	order	(1) 다[da], 다가[daga] (2) 자[ja]
	method or means	아[a]/어[o]/여[yo]
	purpose or intention	(1) 려[ryo], 려고[ryogol], 자고[jago] (2) 러[ro]
	negation	지[ji]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are often used.

For the other connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

140 Table of connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

classification		connecting ending
coordinative	copulative	(1) 고[go] (2) 며[myo], 면서[myonso]
	adversative	(1) 지만 [jiman] (2) 데[nde]
	disjunctive	(1) 나[na], 든[dun] (2) 든지[dunji]

## WORD ORDER

- 141 The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the unit to be connected.

for example:

조선사람은	슬기롭고*
[chosonsaramun	sulgiropgo
the Korean	wise and
용감한	민족이다.
yong.gamhan	minjogida]
brave	nation is

The Koreans are a  
wise and brave nation.

explanation:

\*The connecting form 슬기롭고 of the adjective 슬기롭다 lies before the unit 용감한 to be connected.

- 142 The position of the adverb

1. The adverb can be an adverbial modifier.

1) The adverb can be a modifier to the part of sentence expressed by the verb.

(1) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the final form of the verb.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the final form of the verb, the final predicate.

for example:

그는	빨리*	달린다*2.
[kunun	bballi	tallinda]
he	quickly	runs

He runs quickly.

explanation:

\*1 The adverb 빨리 lies before the final form 달린다 of

the verb 달리다, the final predicate.

\*2 달리 + 다 [talli da] run  
stem ending

달리 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다 - low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

달린다 (after contracting the syllable 리 and the sound ㄴ)

(2) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the connecting form of the verb.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the connecting form of the verb, the connecting predicate.

for example:

그가	안*1 오고*2	내가 온다	He does'nt come and I come.
[kuga	anogo	naega onda]	
he	not comes and I	come	

explanation:

\*1 The adverb 안 lies before the connecting form 오고 of the verb 오다, the connecting predicate.

\*2 오 + 다 [o da] come  
stem ending

오 + 고 (고 - copulative connecting ending of the verb)

(3) The adverb can be a modifier to the attribute expressed by the attributive form of the verb.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the attributive form of the verb (refer to 147), the attribute.

for example:

잘*1	자는*2	아이	a good sleeping child
[chal	chanun	ai]	
good sleeping	child		

explanation:

\*1 The adverb 잘 comes before the attributive form 자는

of the verb 자다. the attribute.

\*<sub>2</sub> 자 + 다 [cha da] sleep  
stem ending

자 + 는[는-*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense (refer to 147)*]

2) The adverb can be a modifier to the part of sentence expressed by the adjective

(1) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the final form of the adjective.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and lies before the final form of the adjective, the final predicate.

for example:

이 방은 아주* <sub>1</sub> 큼니다* <sub>2</sub>	This room is very
[i pang.un aju kumnida]	large.
this room very large	

explanation:

\*<sub>1</sub> The adverb 아주 comes before the final form 큼니다 of the adjective 크다. the final predicate.

\*<sub>2</sub> 크 + 다 [ku da] large  
stem ending

크+ㅂ니다(ㅂ니다-*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

큼니다(after contracting the syllable 크 and the sound ㅂ)

(2) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the connecting form of the adjective.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the connecting form of the adjective, the connecting predicate.

for example:

이 방은 아주* <sub>1</sub> 크고* <sub>2</sub> 밝다.	This room is
[i pang.un aju kugo pakda]	very large and
this room very large and bright	bright.

explanation:

\*<sub>1</sub> The adverb 아주 lies before the connecting form 크고 of the adjective 크다. the connecting predicate.

\*<sub>2</sub> 크 + 다 [ku da] large  
stem ending

크 + 고(고-*copulative connecting ending of the adjective*)

(3) The adverb can be a modifier to the attribute expressed by the attributive form of the adjective.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the attributive form of the adjective (refer to 149), the attribute.

for example:

아주* <sub>1</sub> 큼* <sub>2</sub> 방	a very large room
[aju kun pang]	
very large room	

explanation:

\*<sub>1</sub> The adverb 아주 lies before the attributive form 큰 of the adjective 크다. the attribute.

\*<sub>2</sub> 크 + 다 [ku da] large  
stem ending

크+ㄴ(ㄴ-*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense (refer to 149)*)

큼(after contracting the syllable 크 and the sound ㄴ)

3) The adverb can be a modifier to the part of sentence expressed by the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

(1) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or



numeral, the final predicate.

for example:

벌써\*<sup>1</sup> 가을이다\*<sup>2</sup>.  
[polsso kaurida]  
already autumn is

It is already autumn.

explanation:

\*<sub>1</sub> The adverb 벌써 lies before the final form 가을이다 of the verbal form of the noun 가을, the final predicate.

\*<sub>2</sub> 가을+이+다(가을-noun 이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

(2) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the connecting form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the connecting form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, the connecting predicate.

for example:

벌써\*<sup>1</sup> 가을이지만\*<sup>2</sup>  
[polsso kaurijiman]  
already autumn is but  
날씨는 따뜻하다.  
nalssinun ddaddutada]  
the weather warm

It is already autumn,  
but the weather is  
warm.

explanation:

\*<sub>1</sub> The adverb 벌써 lies before the connecting form 가을이지만 of the verbal form of the noun 가을, the connecting predicate.

\*<sub>2</sub> 가을+이+지만(가을-noun 이-exchanging ending 지만-adversative connecting ending of the verbal form)

(3) The adverb can be a modifier to the attribute expressed by the attributive form of the verbal form

of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral (refer to 154), the attribute.

for example:

벌써\*<sup>1</sup> 대학생인\*<sup>2</sup>  
[polsso taehaksaeng.in]  
already student being  
김동무  
kimdongmu]  
Kim comrade

Comrade Kim who is  
already a student

explanation:

\*<sub>1</sub> The adverb 벌써 comes before the attributive form 대학생인 of the verbal form of the noun 대학생, the attribute.

\*<sub>2</sub> 대학생+이+ㄴ(대학생-noun 이-exchanging ending ㄴ-attributive ending of the verbal form in its present tense) 대학생인(after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㄴ)

4) The adverb can be a modifier to another modifier expressed by an adverb or adverbial form.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before another adverb or adverbial form, the adverbial modifier.

for example:

좀\*<sup>1</sup> 천천히 걸어라\*<sup>2</sup>!  
[chom chonchoni korora]  
a little slowly walk!

Walk a little slowly!

explanation:

\*<sub>1</sub> The adverb 좀 comes before another adverb 천천히, the adverbial modifier.

\*<sub>2</sub> 걸+다 walk

걸+어라[(어라-low imperative form of the final ending of

the verb) after exchanging the sound ㄷ for the sound ㄹ  
(refer to 196))

2. The adverb can be an attribute.

The adverb may lie before the word which it modifies.  
for example:

쿵*	소리		bang
[kung	sori]		
bang	crack		

explanation:

\* The adverb 쿵 comes before the word 소리 it refers to.

3. The adverb can be a predicate.

The adverb comes at the end of the sentence.  
for example:

닭	들은	꼬	끼오*		Hens cry cock- a-doodle-doo.
[takdurun	ggoggio]				
hens	cock-a-doodle-doo				

explanation:

\* The adverb 꼬끼오 comes at the end of the sentence.

4. The connecting adverb connects similar units.  
for example:

정	치,	경	제	및*	문	화		policy, economy and culture
[chongchi	kyongje	mit	munhwa]					
policy,	economy and	culture						

explanation:

\* The connecting adverb 및 connects 경제 and 문화 and comes between them.

## LESSON 9

### THE PRE-NOUN

143 The pre-noun is a part of speech which defines the character of the object and is not used as a predicate, but only as an attribute.  
for example:

○ 온 사회 [on sahoe] whole society  
pre-noun noun

○ 모든 근로자들\* [modun kullojadul] all working people  
pre-noun noun

explanation:

\* 근로자 + 들 (근로자-noun 들-plural ending)

144 The pre-nouns are divided into two kinds:

1. The pre-noun which expresses the quantity of the object

for example:

○ 매 사람 [mae saram] each man  
pre-noun noun

○ 약 3배 [yak sambae] about three times  
pre-noun noun

2. The pre-noun which expresses a property of the object

for example:

○ 사회주의, 공산주의의		the new era of social- ism and communism
[sahoeju-ui kongsanju-uiui		
socialism of communism of		

새 기원\*  
sae kiwon]  
new era

explanation:

\* 새 기원  
pre-noun noun

○ 또 사람 [ddan saram] another person  
pre-noun noun

145 The pre-noun has no ending and is only used as an attribute.

for example:

온 나라 [on nara] whole country  
pre-noun noun

explanation:

The pre-noun 온 comes before the noun 나라 as an attribute.

## THE INTERJECTION

146 The interjection denotes the emotion and attitude of the speaker.

There are the following interjections:

1. Interjections which express emotions such as joy, sorrow and wonder:

for example:

- 1) joy: 만세! [manse] hurrah!
- 2) sorrow: 오! [o] oh!, 아이고! [aigo] woe!
- 3) wonder: 아! [a] ah!, 오! [o] oh!

2. Interjections which express the demand or will of the speaker.

for example:

- 자[cha] now
- 어서[oso] please

3. Interjections which express the attitude of the person addressed.

for example:

- 응[ung] yes (to a person of the same rank or to an inferior)
- 예[ye] yes (to a superior)

## THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM OF THE VERB

147 The attributive form of the verb is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the verb to the stem of the verb:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the verb

는[nun]

This ending is an attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs simultaneously with another action or at the time when the person is speaking. for example:

싸우는 * 인민	fighting people
[ssaunun inmin]	
fighting people	

explanation:

\*싸우 + 다 [ssau da] fight  
stem ending

싸우 + 는 (는—attributive ending of the verb in its present tense)

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past tense of the verb

ㄴ[n]

This attributive ending is the attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs before another action or before the time when the person is speaking. for example:

○ 우리 나라에	the people's power established in our country
[uri nara.e]	
our country in	
세워진* 인민정권	
sewojin inminjong.gwon]	
established people power	

explanation:

\*세우 + 다 [seu da] establish  
stem ending

세우 + 어 + 지다 (어—connecting ending of method or means  
지다—verb which is used as an auxiliary)

세워 + 지 + 다 (after contracting the syllables 우 and 어)

세워 + 지 + ㄴ (ㄴ—attributive ending of the verb in its past tense)

세워진 (after contracting the syllable 지 and the sound ㄴ)

○ 이 책은 내가	This book is the book
[i chaegun naega	
this book I	which I read yesterday.
어제 읽은 * 책이다.	
oje ilgun chaegida]	
yesterday read book is	

explanation:

\* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read  
stem ending

읽 + 으 + ㄴ (으—link-vowel ㄴ—attributive ending of the verb in its past tense)

읽 + 은 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㄴ)

3. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the verb

던 [don]

for example:

이 책은 내가	This book is the book
[i chaegun naega	
this book I	which I was reading
어제 읽던 *	yesterday.
oje ikdon	
yesterday having been read	
책이다.	
chaegida]	
book is	

explanation:

\* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read  
stem ending

읽 + 던 (던—attributive ending of the verb in its past continuous tense)

4. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the verb

ㄹ [l]

for example:

○ 어린이들은 앞날의  
[orinidurun amnarui  
the children the future of

조국을  
chogugul  
the fatherland

떠메고나갈 \*  
ddomegonagal  
to shoulder and go forward

우리 혁명의 믿음직한  
uri hyongmyong-ui midumjikan  
our revolution of reliable

후계자들이다.  
hugyejadurida]  
successors are

The children are the  
reliable successors of  
our revolution who will  
brighten the future of our  
fatherland.

explanation:

\* 떠메 + 다 [ddome da] shoulder  
stem ending

떠메 + 고 + 나가다 (고—copulative connecting ending  
나가다—verb which is used as an auxiliary)

떠메 + 고 + 나가 + 다  
stem ending

떠메 + 고 + 나가 + ㄹ (ㄹ—attributive ending of the verb in its future tense)

떠메고 나갈 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄹ)

○ 이 책은 내가	This book is the book
[i chaegun naega	
this book I	which I shall read to-
래 일 읽을 * 책이다.	morrow.
raeil ilgul chaegida]	
tomorrow to be read book is	

explanation:

\* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read  
stem ending

읽 + 으 + ㄹ (으—link-vowel

ㄹ-attributive ending of the verb in its future tense)  
읽을 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㄹ)

148 Table of the attributive endings of the verb

attributive ending of the verb	tense
는[nun]	present
ㄴ[n]	past
던[don]	past continuous
ㄹ[l]	future

## THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE

149 The attributive form of the adjective is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the adjective to the stem of the adjective:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the adjective

ㄴ[n]

for example:

○ 오늘 우리 사회주의 조국은  
[onul uri sahoeju-ui jogugun  
today our socialist fatherland  
조선 인민의 행복 한\*  
chosoninminui haengbokan  
Korean people of happy

Our socialist father-  
land is today the happy  
cradle of the Korean  
people.

보금자리이다.  
pogumjari·ida]  
nest is

explanation:

\* 행복하 + 다 [haengboka da] happy  
stem ending

행복하 + ㄴ (ㄴ-attributive ending of the adjective in its  
present tense)

행복한 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㄴ)

○ 이것은 붉은\* 꽃이다. | This is a red flower.  
[igosun pulgun ggochida]  
this red flower is

explanation:

\* 붉 + 다 [puk da] red  
stem ending

붉 + 으 + ㄴ (으-link-vowel

ㄴ-attributive ending of the adjective in its  
present tense)

붉은 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㄴ)

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the adjective

던[don]

for example:

어둡던\* 하늘이 맑게  
[odupdon hanuri malge  
having been dark sky clearly

The sky which was  
dark brightens up.

개인다.  
kaeinda]  
brightens

explanation:

\* 어둡 + 다 [odup da] dark  
stem ending

어둡 + 던 (던-attributive ending of the adjective in its  
past continuous tense)

3. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the adjective

ㄹ[ɭ]

for example:

이 것 은 클\* 나무이다. | This is a tree that  
[igosun kul namuida] | will grow big.  
this to grow big tree is

explanation:

\* 크 + 다 [ku da] big  
stem ending

크 + ㄹ(ㄹ-attributive ending of the adjective in its  
future tense)

클(after contracting the syllable 크 and the sound ㄹ)

150 Table of the attributive endings of the adjective

attributive ending of the adjective	tense
ㄹ[n]	present
던[don]	past continuous
ㄹ[ɭ]	future

## THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

151 The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form which is used as an attribute.

The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun,

pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the verbal form to the noun, pronoun or numeral by means of the exchanging ending 이:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

ㄹ[n]

for example:

주 체 의 조 국 인*	Korea, the fatherland of Juche
[chucheui chogugin Juche of the fatherland being	
조 선 choson] Korea	

explanation:

\* 조국 + 이 + ㄹ (조국 - noun 이 -exchanging ending

ㄹ-attributive ending of the verbal form in its  
present tense)

조국인 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㄹ)

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

던[don]

for example:

지 난 날 에 조 선 인 민 군	Comrade Kim who was a soldier of the Korean People's Army
[chinannare chosoninmingun the past in Korean People's Army	
군 인 이 던* 김 동 무 guninidon kimdongmu] soldier having been Kim comrade	

explanation:

\*조선인민군 군인 + 이 + 던 (조선인민군 군인-noun  
이-exchanging ending 던-attributive ending of the  
verbal form in its past continuous tense)

3. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral  
ㄹ[1]

for example:

나라의 주인공들일\* the new generation  
[naraui chuin-gongduril] who will be heroes of  
the country of heroes to be  
the country

새 세대  
sae sedae]  
new generation

explanation:

\*주인공+들+이+ㄹ(주인공-noun 들-plural ending  
이-exchanging ending ㄹ-attributive ending of the  
verbal form in its future tense)

주인공들일(after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound  
ㄹ)

- 152 Table of the attributive endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral	tense
ㄴ[n]	present
던[don]	past continuous
ㄹ[1]	future

## THE FORM OF THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF THE VERB OR ADJECTIVE

- 153 This form is a form which is used as an adverbial modifier.

This is formed by attaching one of the following endings of the adverbial modifier to the stem of the verb or adjective:

1. The endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

게[ge], 도록[dorok]

These endings of the adverbial modifier express the manner or circumstance in which some action or situation occurs.

for example:

○ 아름답게\*1 피는\*2 beautifully blooming  
[arumdapge pinun] magnolia blossom  
beautifully blooming  
목란꽃  
mongranggot]  
magnolia blossom

explanation:

\*1 아름답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful  
stem ending  
아름답 + 게(게-ending of the adverbial modifier of the  
verb or adjective)

\*2 피 + 다 [pi da] bloom  
stem ending  
피 + 는(는-attributive ending of the verb in its present  
tense)

○ 밤이 깊도록\* till late at night  
[pami kipedorok]  
night deep till



*explanation:*

\* 깊 + 다 [kip da] deep  
stem ending

깊+도록(도록-ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective)

2. The endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

듯[dut], 듯이[dusi]

These endings are used to express comparison in actions or situations.

for example:

그가 말하듯이\*  
[kuga malhadusi]  
he says as

as he says

*explanation:*

\* 말하 + 다 [malha da] say  
stem ending

말하+듯이(듯이-ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective)

3. The ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

근수록[lsurok]

This ending expresses intensification in comparison.  
for example:

붉을수록\* 아름다운  
[pulgulsurok arumdaun]  
red the more beautiful  
조선의 진달래  
chosonui chindallae]  
Korean azalea

The redder, the more beautiful is Korean azalea.

*explanation:*

\* 붉 + 다 [puk da] red  
stem ending

붉+으+근수록(으-link-vowel 근수록-ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective)

붉을수록(after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㄹ)  
ㄹ)

- 154 Table of the endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective
1. 게[ge], 도록[dorok] 2. 듯[dut], 듯이[dusi] 3. 근수록[lsurok]

## WORD ORDER

- 155 The attributive form of the verb comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

싸우는\* 인민  
[ssaunun inmin]  
fighting people

fighting people

*explanation:*

\* 싸우 + 다 [ssau da] fight  
stem ending

싸우+는(는-attributive ending of the verb in its present tense)

The attributive form 싸우는 of the verb 싸우다 lies before the word 인민 it refers to.

- 156 The attributive form of the adjective comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

붉은\* 꽃  
[pulgun ggot]  
red flower

red flower

explanation:

\* 붉 + 다 [puk da] red  
stem ending

붉+으+ㄴ(으-link-vowel ㄴ-attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense)

붉은 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㄴ)

The attributive form 붉은 of the adjective 붉다 lies before the word 꽃 it refers to.

- 157 The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

로 동 자 발명가인\*  
[rodongja palmyong-gain  
worker inventor being

Comrade Kim, an inven-  
tor and worker

김 동무  
kimdongmu]  
Kim comrade

explanation:

\* 발명가+이+ㄴ(이-exchanging ending ㄴ-attributive ending of the verbal form in its present tense)

발명가인 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㄴ)

The attributive form 발명가인 of the verbal form of the noun 발명가 lies before the word 김동무 it refers to.

- 158 The form of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective comes before the word it modifies.

for example:

아 름 답 게\* 피 는 진 달 래 | beautifully blooming  
[arumdapge pinun chindallae] | azalea  
beautifully blooming azalea

explanation:

\* 아 름 답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful  
stem ending

아 름 답 + 게 (게-ending of the adverbial modifier of the

verb or adjective)

The form of the adverbial modifier 아 름 답 게 of the adjective 아 름 답 다 lies before the word 피 는 it refers to.

- 159 The pre-noun comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

○ 새\* 집  
[sae chip]  
new house

new house

explanation:

\* The pre-noun 새 comes before the word 집 it refers to.

○ 단\* 둘  
[tan dul]  
only two

only two

explanation:

\* The pre-noun 단 comes before the word 둘 it refers to.

- 160 The interjection depends on no word and mostly comes at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

오\* 평양!  
[o pyongyang  
oh Pyongyang!

Oh, Pyongyang!  
Pyongyang is my heart.

평 양 은  
pyongyang-un  
Pyongyang

나의 심장.  
nau simjang]  
my heart

explanation:

\* The interjection 오 comes at the beginning of the sentence.

## LESSON 10

### THE TENSES

- 161 The tenses in Korean are expressed by the tense ending.  
162 The tenses expressed by the tense endings are called the absolute tenses.

The absolute tenses are the present, past and future.

#### 1. The present

The present expresses an action or situation which occurs at the time when the person is speaking.

The present is expressed by the zero tense ending, namely without any tense ending.

for example:

열 차 는 달 린 다 \*  
[ryolchanun tallinda]  
the train runs

The train runs.

explanation:

\* 달 리 + 다 [talli da] run  
stem ending

달 리 + ㄴ 다 (ㄴ 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

달 린 다 (after contracting the syllable 리 and the sound ㄴ)

There is no tense ending in the final form 달 린 다 of the verb 달 리 다.

#### 2. The past

The past expresses an action or situation which occurred before the time when the person is speaking.

The past is expressed by the ending of the past tense 았[at]/ 였[ot]/ 옰[yot].

았[at] is attached to the stem of a word which is to express the past when the stem of the word has the

vowel ㅏ[a], ㅑ[ya] or ㅓ[o] in its last syllable.

였[ot] is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the past when the stem of the word has the vowel ㅓ[o], ㅕ[yo], ㅗ[u], ㅛ[u] or ㅜ[i] in its last syllable.

옰[yot] is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the past when the stem of the word ends in the vowel ㅗ[i], ㅓ[ae], ㅕ[e], ㅑ[oe], ㅗ[wil], ㅑ[ui] or the syllable ㅏ[ha] in its last syllable.

았[at], 였[ot] and 옰[yot] come before the ending of the word which is to express the past.

for example:

두 유 격 대 원 이 \*2

[tu yugyokdaewoni]  
two partisans

농 막 집 을

nongmakjibul

the peasant's cottage

찾 아 왔 다 \*1

chajawatda]

visited

Two partisans visited the peasant's cottage.

explanation:

\*1 찾 아 오 + 다 [chajao da] visit  
stem ending

찾 아 오 + 았 + 다 (았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

찾 아 왔 다 (after contracting the syllables 오 and 았)

The ending of the past tense 았 is attached to the stem 오 of the verb 오 다.

\*2 두 유 격 대 원 + 이  
numeral noun nominative ending

Although the plural ending 들 is not attached to 유 격 대 원, the meaning of the plural of 유 격 대 원 is expressed by the numeral 두 which lies before 유 격 대 원.

3. The future expresses the action or situation which will occur after the person speaks.

The future is expressed by the ending of the future tense 겠[get].

겠 [get] is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the future.

for example:

우리는 래일 영국으로 [urinun raeil yong-guguro We tomorrow England for 떠나겠습니다*. ddonagetsumnida] leave shall	We shall leave for England tomorrow.
--	---

explanation:

- \* 떠나 + 다 [ddona da] start  
stem ending  
떠나 + 겠 + 습니다 (겠-ending of the future tense 습니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)  
The ending of the future tense 겠 is attached to the stem 떠나 of the verb 떠나다.

### 163 The tenses are also expressed by attributive endings.

These tenses are called the relative tenses.

for example:

○ 그는 열린* <sup>1</sup> 문을 [kunun yollin munul he the opened door 닫았다* <sup>2</sup> . tadatda] shut	He shut the opened door.
--	-----------------------------

explanation:

- \*<sub>1</sub> 열리 + 다 [yolli da] be opened  
stem ending  
열리 + ㄴ [리-ending of the voice (refer to 176) ㄴ-attributive ending of the verb in its past tense]  
열린 (after contracting the syllable 리 and the sound ㄴ)  
\*<sub>2</sub> 닫 + 다 [tat da] shut  
stem ending

닫 + 았 + 다 (았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The attributive ending ㄴ of the verb is the past.  
And this is anterior to the past 닫았다.

○ 그는 래달에 [kunun raedare he next month in 수행할* <sup>1</sup> suhaenghal to be carried out 계획을 세웠다* <sup>2</sup> . gyehoegul sewot.da] plan worked out	He worked out the plan which will be carried out next month.
---	--

explanation:

- \*<sub>1</sub> 수행하 + 다 [suhaengha da] carry out  
stem ending  
수행하 + ㄴ (ㄴ-attributive ending of the verb in its future tense)  
수행할 (after contracting the syllable 하 and the sound ㄴ)  
\*<sub>2</sub> 세우 + 다 [seu da] work out  
stem ending  
세우 + 았 + 다 (았-ending of the past tense)  
세웠다 (after contracting the syllables 우 and 았)  
The attributive ending ㄴ of the verb is the future.  
And this future is the future in the past 세웠다.

### 164 We can exactly express complicated relations of time by using tense endings.

- In order to express the fact that one thing happened in the past and earlier than another thing, the combined form of two endings which express the past is used. Such a combination is made from among the past endings 았[at], 았[ot] and 었[yot].

for example:

이 집 주인은  
[i chip chuinun  
this house of the owner  
그 유격대원들과  
ku yugyokdaewondulgwa  
those partisans with  
전에 만났으므로 \*1  
chone mannassossumuro  
before had met as  
반갑게 \*2 맞이했다 \*3  
pan-gapge majihaet da]  
gladly received

As the house owner  
had met those partisans  
before, he received them  
gladly.

explanation:

\*1 만나 + 다 [manna da] meet  
stem ending

만나 + 았 + 었 + 으 + 므로 (았-ending of the past tense  
였-ending of the past tense 으-link-vowel 므로-connecting ending of cause)

만났으므로 (after contracting the syllables 나 and 았)

\*2 반갑 + 다 [pangap da] glad  
stem ending

반갑 + 게 (게-ending of the adverbial modifier of the  
verb or adjective)

\*3 맞이하 + 다 [majiha da] receive  
stem ending

맞이하 + 었 + 다 (였-ending of the past tense 다-low  
declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

맞이했다 (after contracting the syllables 하 and 었)

2. 았[at], 었[ot] and 었[yot] are linked with ㄹ[il] or ㄹ[et]  
to express the surmise of a fact in the past.  
for example:

○ 그는 평양에  
[kunun pyongyang-e  
he Pyongyang to  
도착하였겠다 \*.  
tochakayotget da]  
may have arrived

He may have arrived  
at Pyongyang.

explanation:

\* 도착하 + 다 [tochaka da] arrive  
stem ending

도착하 + 었 + 겠 + 다 (였-ending of the past tense  
겠-ending of the future tense 다-low declarative form  
of the final ending of the verb)

The ending of the past tense 었 and the ending of the  
future tense 겠 are linked to express the surmise of a fact  
in the past.

○ 그는 평양에  
[kunun pyongyang-e  
he Pyongyang to

He may have arrived  
at Pyongyang.

도착하였을 것이다 \*.  
tochakayossulgosida]  
may have arrived

explanation:

\* 도착하 + 다 [tochaka da] arrive  
stem ending

도착하 + 었 + 으 + ㄴ (였-ending of the past tense  
으-link-vowel ㄴ-attributive ending of the verb in  
its future tense)

도착하였을 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the  
sound ㄴ)

도착하였을 + 겠 + 이 + 다 (것-incomplete noun 이-ex-  
changing ending 다-low declarative form of the final  
ending of the verbal form)

The ending of the past tense 었 and the attributive ending  
of the verb in its future tense ㄴ are linked to express  
the surmise of a fact in the past.

165 The tenses can also be expressed by other methods.

1. The past can also be expressed by the connecting end-  
ing which begins with ㄷ[do].

for example:

그는 열심히 공부하더니*	As he had studied dili-
[kunun yolsimi kongbuhadoni]	gently, he succeeded.
he diligently studied as	
성공하였다.	
[song.gong.hayotda]	
succeeded	

explanation:

\* 공부하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study  
 stem ending  
 공부하+더니 (더니-connecting ending of cause)

2. The future can also be expressed by attaching **ㄱㄷ**[lgot] to the stem of the word concerned.

for example:

그는 래일 올것이다.*	He will come tomorrow.
[kunun raeil olgosida]	
he tomorrow come will	

explanation:

오 + 다 [o da] come  
 stem ending

오 + ㄱ + ㅅ + 이 + 다 (ㄱ-attributive ending of the verb in its future tense ㅅ-incomplete noun 이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

올것이다 (after contracting the syllable 오 and the sound ㄱ)

166 Table of the tense endings

tense name	present	past	future
ending of the tense	zero ending	았[at], 었[ot], 였[yot]	겠[get]

## RESPECT AND COURTESY

- 167 Respect is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the doer.

Respect is expressed by the ending of respect 시[si].

The ending of respect 시[si] is attached to the predicative word.

for example:

선생님이 가십니다.*	The teacher goes.
[sonsaengnimi kasimnida]	
the teacher goes	

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
 stem ending

가 + 시 + ㅂ니다 (시-ending of respect ㅂ니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

가십니다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅂ)

선생님 is the owner of the action.

The speaker expresses respect to 선생님 by the ending of respect 시.

- 168 Courtesy is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the person addressed.

Courtesy is expressed in three forms, namely, the most deferential, middle and low forms.

for example:

○ 아버지가 가십니다.*	The father goes.
[abojiga kasimnida]	
the father goes	

*explanation:*

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 시 + ㅂ니다 (시-ending of respect ㅂ니다-most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

가십니다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅂ)

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb ㅂ니다.

○ 아버지가 가시오\*. | The father goes.

[abojiga kasio]  
the father goes

*explanation:*

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 시 + 오 (시-ending of respect 오-middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb 오.

○ 아버지가 가신다\*. | The father goes.

[abojiga kasinda]  
the father goes

*explanation:*

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 시 + ㅓ다 (시-ending of respect ㅓ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

가신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅓ)

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low declarative form of the final ending of the verb ㅓ다.

169 There are two cases in (the relation between) respect and courtesy.

In the first case the person addressed is immediately the doer of an action, etc.

In the second case the person addressed is not the doer of an action, etc.

1. When the person addressed is immediately the doer of an action, etc.

for example:

아버지는 언제  
[abojinun onje  
the father when

When do you, father,  
go to Pyongyang?

평양에 가십니까\*?  
pyongyang-e kasimnigga]  
Pyongyang to go?

*explanation:*

가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 시 + ㅂ니까 (시-ending of respect ㅂ니까-most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb)  
가십니까 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㅂ)

The speaker expresses respect for 아버지, the doer of an action, by the ending of respect 시.

The speaker expresses courtesy for the person addressed, who is 아버지, by the most deferential interrogative form ㅂ니까 of the final ending of the verb.

In Korean we do not use the personal pronoun such as you when we speak to a respected person. Instead, we use the denomination of his position in the family or society, such as father, mother and Mr.

2. When the person addressed is not the doer of an action, etc.

1) The speaker expresses respect for the doer of an action, etc.:



for example:

아버지가	평양에	가신다*.	The father goes to Pyongyang.
[abojiga	pyongyang.e	kasinda]	
the father	Pyongyang to	goes	

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 시 + ㄴ다 (시-*ending of respect* ㄴ다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

가신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㄴ)

The speaker speaks to an inferior. For example, a mother speaks to her child.

2) The speaker expresses courtesy for the person addressed:

for example:

그 애가	평양에	That child goes to Pyongyang.
[ku aega	pyongyang.e	
that child	Pyongyang to	
갑니다*.		
kamnida]		
goes		

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + ㅂ니다 (ㅂ니다-*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

갑니다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㅂ)

The speaker speaks to a superior.

For example, a son speaks to his father.

170 There are several words which have the meaning of respect. Such words should be used correctly.

for example:

word	word which has the meaning of respect	English
먹다 [mokda]	잡수시다[chapsusida]	eat
자다 [chada]	주무시다[chumusida]	sleep
있다 [itda]	계시다[kesida]	there is, be
말하다 [malhada]	말씀하시다[malssumhasida]	say
주다 [chuda]	드리다[turida]	give
	올리다[ollida]	give

for example:

○ 아버지가	주무신다*.	The father sleeps.
[abojiga	chumusinda]	
the father	sleeps	

explanation:

\* 주무시 + 다 [jumusi da] sleep  
stem ending

주무시 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

주무신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㄴ)

The speaker expresses respect for 아버지, the doer of an action, by 주무신다.

○ 아이가	잔다*.	The child sleeps.
[aiga	chanda]	
the child	sleeps	

explanation:

\* 자 + 다 [cha da] sleep  
stem ending

자 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

잔다 (after contracting the syllable 자 and the sound ㄴ)  
The doer of the action 잔다 is the child. Therefore, the speaker does not express respect for the doer of the action.

The word 잔다 which has no meaning of respect is used here.

# 171 Table of the ending of respect

ending of respect	시 [si]
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## WORD ORDER

### 172 The ending of the tense comes directly before the final ending.

for example:

○ 나는 조선으로 간다\*. | I go to Korea.  
[nanun chosonuro kanda]  
I Korea to go

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

간다 (after contracting the syllable 가 and the sound ㄴ)  
The zero ending of the tense lies directly before the final ending ㄴ다.

○ 나는 조선으로 갔다\*. | I went to Korea.  
[nanun chosonuro katda]  
I Korea to went

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 았 + 다 (았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

갔다 (after contracting the syllables 가 and 았)

The ending of the past tense 았 comes directly before the final ending 다.

○ 나는 조선으로 가겠다\*. | I will go to Korea.  
[nanun chosonuro kageta]  
I Korea to go will

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 겠 + 다 (겠-ending of the future tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The ending of the future tense 겠 comes directly before the final ending 다.

### 173 The ending of respect comes before the final ending. But when there is a tense ending, the ending of respect comes before the ending of the tense.

for example:

○ 아버지는 공장으로 | The father goes to  
[abojinun konjang-uro | the factory.  
the father the factory to  
가신다\*.  
kasinda]  
goes

explanation:

\* 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 시 + ㄴ다 (시-ending of the respect ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

가신다 (after contracting the syllable 시 and the sound ㄴ)  
The ending of respect 시 comes before the final ending ㄴ다.

○ 아버지는 공장으로  
[abojinun konjang-uro  
the father the factory to  
가셨다\*.  
kasyotda]  
went

The father went to  
the factory.

*explanation:*

\* 가 + 다 [ka da]  
stem ending

가 + 시 + 었 + 다 (시-ending of respect 었-ending of  
the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final  
ending of the verb)

가셨다 (after contracting the syllables 시 and 었)

The ending of respect 시 comes before the ending of the  
tense 었.

## LESSON 11

### THE VOICE

174 The voice is the form of the verb which shows the re-  
lation between the action and its agent—the doer, indi-  
cating whether the subject of the sentence is the agent  
or the object of the action expressed by the predicate  
verb.

There are three voices in Korean—active, passive and  
causative.

#### 175 1. active voice

The active voice shows that the action is performed  
by its subject, that the subject is the doer of the action.  
The active form is expressed by the zero ending.

for example:

그 동무는 글씨를  
[ku tongmunun kulssirul  
that man the letter  
잘 쓴다\*.  
chal ssunda]  
well writes

That man writes  
the letter well.

*explanation:*

\* 쓰 + 다 [ssu da] write  
stem ending

쓰 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final end-  
ing of the verb)

쓴다 (after contracting the syllable 쓰 and the sound ㄴ)

#### 176 2. The passive voice

The passive voice shows that the subject is the  
recipient—the object of this action.

The passive voice is expressed by the ending of the  
voice 이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi] or 리[ri].

for example:

그 종이에 는\*2 글씨가  
[ku chong·ienun kulssiga  
on that paper the letter  
잘 쓰인다\*!  
chal ssuinda]  
well is written

The letter is well  
written on that paper.

*explanation:*

\*1 쓰 + 다 [ssu da] write  
stem ending

쓰 + 이 + ㄴ다 (이-ending of the voice of the passive  
form ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of  
the verb)

쓰인다 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㄴ)

The action in which the letter is written is expressed by  
the passive form 쓰인다 which has the ending of the

passive voice 이

\*<sub>2</sub> 종이 + 에 + 는 (종이 - noun      에 - dative ending  
    는 - auxiliary ending)

ending of the voice of the passive form	end sound of the stem of the word	example
이[i]	vowel, ㄴ[r] ,  ㄱ[g], ㄲ[gg], ㅍ[p], ㅌ[t], ㅎ[h]	보이다[poida] be seen  (보다[poda] see)
히[hi]	ㅍ[p],  ㅌ[t], ㅊ[j], ㅋ[k]	박히다[pakida] be struck in  (박다[pakda] strike in)
기[gi]	ㅁ[m], ㅌ[t], ㅍ[p], ㅊ[j], ㅅ[ch], ㅈ[t]	씻기다[ssitgida] be washed  (씻다[ssitda] wash)
리[ri]	ㄴ[l],  ㄹ[ru]	날리다[nallida] be flown  (날다[nalda] fly)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice of

the passive form which are frequently used.

For the other endings of the voice of the passive form, please refer to the appendix.

### 177 3. The causative form

The causative form is expressed by the ending of the voice 이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi] or 리[ri].

for example:

그는      사람들을      잘  
 [kunun    saramdurul    chal  
 he        the people       well  
 웃긴다\*.  
 utginda]  
 makes laugh

He's good at making  
 the people laugh.

explanation:

\* 웃 + 다 [ut da] laugh  
      stem        ending

웃 + 기 + ㄴ다 (기-ending of the voice of the causative form ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

웃긴다 (after contracting the syllable 기 and the sound ㄴ)

The action in which he makes the people laugh is expressed by the causative form 웃긴다 which has the ending of the voice 기.

ending of the voice of the causative form	end sound of the stem of the word	example
이[i]	vowel, ㄴ[r],	먹이다[mogida] let eat

	ㄱ[g], ㅁ[gg], ㅍ[p], ㅌ[t], ㅎ[h]	(먹다[mokda] eat)
히[hi]	ㅅ[p], ㅊ[t], ㅈ[j], ㅋ[k]	앉히다[anchida] let sit, set (앉다[anda] sit)
기[gi]	ㅁ[m], ㅌ[t], ㅌ[t], ㅈ[j], ㅊ[ch], ㅅ[t]	웃기다[utgida] make laugh (웃다[utda] laugh)
리[ri]	ㄴ[l], ㄹ[ru]	울리다[ullida] make weep (울다[ulda] weep)

*remarks:*

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice of the causative form which are frequently used.  
For the other endings of the voice of the causative form, please refer to the appendix.

178 The voice may also be expressed as follows:

1. In order to express the passive 되다[toeda] "become", 당하다[tanghada] "suffer", 받다[patda] "receive", —아지다[ajida] /—어지다[ojida] /—여지다[yojida] "become" or —게 되다[ge toeda] "become", etc. are attached to the root of the verb.

for example:

- 발전되다 [paljondoeda] | be developed

*explanation:*

발전하 + 다 [paljonha da] develop  
stem ending  
발전 + 하 + 다  
root suffix ending  
발전 + 되다  
verb

- 파괴당하다 [pagoedanghada] | be destroyed

*explanation:*

파괴하 + 다 [pagoeha da] destroy  
stem ending  
파괴 + 하 + 다  
root suffix ending  
파괴 + 당하다  
verb

- 착취받다 [chakchwibatda] | be exploited

*explanation:*

착취하 + 다 [chakchwiha da] exploit  
stem ending  
착취 + 하 + 다  
root suffix ending  
착취 + 받다  
verb

- 닦아지다 [taggajida] | be polished

*explanation:*

닦 + 다 [tak da] polish  
stem ending  
닦 + 아 + 지다 (아-connecting ending of method  
or means 지다-verb which is used as an auxiliary)

2. In order to express the causative 시키다[sikida] "let",  
 -게 하다[ge hada] "let" or -도록 하다[dorok hada] "let",  
 etc. are attached to the root of the verb.

for example:

○ 공부시키다  
 [kongbusikida] | make study

explanation:

공부 + 하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study  
 root suffix ending

공부 + 시키다 make study  
 verb

○ 먹게 하다  
 [mokge hada] | let eat  
 eat let

explanation:

먹 + 다 [mok da] eat  
 stem ending

먹 + 게 하다 (게-ending of the adverbial modifier  
 of the verb 하다-verb)

○ 먹도록 하다  
 [mokdorok hada] | let eat  
 eat let

explanation:

먹 + 다 [mok da] eat  
 stem ending

먹 + 도록 하다 (도록-ending of the adverbial  
 modifier of the verb 하다-verb)

## 179 Table of endings of the voice

ending \ form	passive form	causative form
ending of the voice	이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi], 리[ri]	이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi], 리[ri]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice  
 which are frequently used.

For the other endings of the voice, please refer to the ap-  
 pendix.

## THE EXCHANGING ENDINGS

- 180 The exchanging endings are the endings which make  
 the noun, pronoun or numeral into the verbal form or  
 in the reverse the verb, adjective or the verbal form  
 of the noun, pronoun or numeral into the noun.

- 181 When the noun, pronoun or numeral is made into the  
 verbal form, the exchanging ending 이[i] is attached  
 to the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

○ 평양은  
 [pyongyang-un  
 Pyongyang  
 조선민주주의  
 chosonminjuju-ui  
 the Democratic People's  
 인민공화국의  
 inmin-gonghwagugui  
 Republic of Korea of  
 수도이다\*.  
 sudoida]  
 the capital is

Pyongyang is the cap-  
 ital of the Democratic  
 People's Republic of  
 Korea.

explanation:

\* 수도 + 이 + 다 (수도-noun 이-exchanging ending 다-low  
 declarative form of the final ending of the verbal  
 form,)

The exchanging ending 이 is attached to the noun 수도.

○ 다음 차례는 너이다\*. | Next, it is your turn.  
[taum charyenun noida]  
next turn you is

explanation:

\* 너 + 이 + 다 (나-pyon 이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)  
The exchanging ending 이 is attached to the pronoun 너.

○ 조선은 하나이다\*. | Korea is one.  
[chosonun hanaida]  
Korea one is

explanation:

\* 하나 + 이 + 다 (하나-numeral 이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form)

The exchanging ending 이 is attached to the numeral 하나.

182 When the verb, adjective or the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is turned into the noun, the exchanging ending □[m] or 기[gi] is attached to the stem of the verb or adjective or to the stem of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

○ 아침에 일찍 | Getting up early in the morning is good for the health.  
[achime iljjik]  
the morning in early  
일어남은\* 건강에 좋다.  
ironamun kon.gang.e chota]  
getting up health to good

explanation:

\* 일어나 + 다 [irona da] get up  
stem ending

일어나 + □ (□-exchanging ending)

일어남 (after contracting the syllable 나 and the sound □)

The exchanging ending □ is attached to the stem 일어나 of the verb 일어나다.

○ 그는 일하기를\* 좋아한다\*2. | He likes working.  
[kunun ilhagirul choahanda]  
he working likes

explanation:

\*1 일하 + 다 [ilha da] work  
stem ending

일하 + 기 + 를 (기-exchanging ending 를-accusative ending)

The exchanging ending 기 is attached to the stem 일하 of the verb 일하다.

\*2 좋 + 다 [cho ta] good  
stem ending

좋 + 아 + 하다 (아-connecting ending of method or means 하다-verb which is used as an auxiliary do)

좋 + 아 + 하 + 다  
stem ending

좋 + 아 + 하 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

좋아한다 (after contracting the syllable 하 and sound ㄴ)

○ 나는 아침에 일찍 | I know that getting up early in the morning is good for the health.  
[nanun achime iljjik]  
I the morning in early

일어남이 건강에  
ironami kon.gang.e  
getting up health to

좋은\*1 안다\*2.  
choumul anda]  
good being know

explanation:

\*1 좋 + 다 [cho ta] good  
stem ending

좋 + 으 + □ + 을 (으-link-vowel □-exchanging ending



을-accusative ending)

좋음을(after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound ㅁ)  
The exchanging ending ㅁ is attached to the stem 좋  
of the adjective 좋다 by the link-vowel 으.

\* 2 알 + 다 [al da] know  
stem ending

알 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-low declarative form of the final ending  
of the verb)

안다[after dropping the sound ㄴ (refer 196) and contra-  
cting the syllable 아 and the sound ㄴ]

○ 나는 주체조선의 [nanun chuchejosonui I Juche Korea of 국민임을* 자랑한다. kongminimul charanghanda] citizen being proud	I am proud that I am a citizen of Korea of Juche.
---	---

explanation:

\* 국민 + 이 + 다 [kongmini da] citizen be  
(국민-noun 이-exchanging ending 다-low declarative form  
of the final ending of the verbal form)

국민 + 이 + ㅁ + 을 (ㅁ-exchanging ending 을-accusative end-  
ing)

국민임을 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㅁ)

The exchanging ending ㅁ is attached to the exchanging  
ending 이, and the exchanging ending 이 is attached  
to the noun 국민.

### 183 The exchanging ending should be used correctly.

1. The exchanging ending 이 can be omitted after  
noun, pronoun or numeral which ends in a vowel.  
for example:

그는 의사다*. [kunun uisada] he doctor is	He is a doctor.
--	-----------------

explanation:

\* 의사 + 이 + 다 (의사-noun 이-exchanging ending  
다-low declarative form of the final ending of the  
verbal form)

의사 + 다 (The exchanging ending 이 can be omitted.)

The exchanging ending 이 is not omitted in the attributive  
form.

for example:

의사인* 김동무 [uisain kimdongmu] doctor being Kim comrade	Comrade Kim, a doctor
--	-----------------------

explanation:

\* 의사 + 이 + ㄴ (의사-noun 이-exchanging ending ㄴ-attributive  
ending of the verbal form in its present tense)

의사인 (after contracting the syllable 이 and the sound ㄴ)

2. The exchanging ending ㅁ [m] makes the verb, adjective  
and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral  
into a noun.

The exchanging ending ㅁ makes the verb, adjective  
and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral into  
a noun and also expresses the process of the action.

for example:

의사가 되기 전에* 먼저 [uisaga toegijone monjo] a doctor becoming before first	Man must become a revolutionary before becoming a doctor.
혁명이가 되여야 한다. hyongmyong-gaga toeyoya handa a revolutionary become must	

explanation:

\* 되 + 다 [toe da] become  
stem ending

되 + 기 + 전 + 예 (기-exchanging ending 전-noun

에 -dative ending)

The exchanging ending 기 makes the verb 되다 into the noun and also expresses the process of becoming a doctor.

3. The substantivized form by the exchanging ending □ [m] can also be used as a predicate.

for example:

오늘은 날씨가  
[onurun nalssiga  
today the weather  
맑음 \*.  
malgum]  
clear being

The weather is clear  
today.

explanation:

\* 맑 + 다 [mak da] clear  
stem ending

맑 + 으 + □ (으 -link-vowel □ -exchanging ending)

맑음 (after contracting the syllable 으 and the sound □)

#### 184 Table of the exchanging endings

ending \ for	verbal form	substantive
exchanging ending	이 [i]	□ [m], 기 [gi]

## LESSON 12

### THE AUXILIARY ENDINGS

- 185 The auxiliary endings are attached to various kinds of words. These endings are used to express relations among objects and phenomena as well as actions and states.

There are the following auxiliary endings:

는 [nun] (ㄴ [n]) / 은 [un]

야 [ya] / 이야 [iya]

만 [man]

나 [na] / 이나 [ina]

부터 [buto]

커녕 [konyong]

까지 [ggaji]

도 [do]

- 186 There is a difference between the auxiliary endings and the case endings.

As mentioned the auxiliary endings express relations among objects and phenomena as well as actions and states.

But the case endings express the connective relations between words.

for example:

올해에는 과일도 \* 잘  
[olhaeenun kwaildo chal  
this year in the fruit also well  
되었다.  
toeyotda]  
became

The fruit also grew well  
this year.

explanation:

\* 과일 + 도  
noun auxiliary ending

The auxiliary ending 도 expresses the relation between the fruit and other agricultural products such as grain, vegetables and so on.

for example:

올해에는 과일이 \* 잘 되었다.  
[olhaeenun kwairi chal toeyotda]  
this year in the fruit good became

The fruit grew  
well this year.

explanation:

\* 과일 + 이  
noun nominative ending

The nominative ending 이 expresses the relation between

the word 과일 and the word combination 잘 되었다.

187 The auxiliary endings are divided as follows according to the content of the relations which the auxiliary endings express:

1. The auxiliary ending which expresses the relation of inclusion

도[do] also

for example:

올해에는	남새도*	The vegetable also grew well this year.
[olhaeenun	namsaedo	
this year in the	vegetable also	
잘	되었다.	
chal toeyotda]	well became	

explanation:

\* 남새 + 도  
noun auxiliary ending of inclusion

The auxiliary ending 도 expresses the idea that agricultural products including the vegetables have grown well.

2. The auxiliary ending which expresses restriction  
만[man] alone

for example:

나만*	간다.	I go alone.
[naman kanda]		
I only go		

explanation:

\* 나 + 만  
pronoun auxiliary ending of restriction

The auxiliary ending 만 expresses that I and no one else go alone.

3. The auxiliary endings which express the relation of

limitation:

부터[buto] from 까지[ggaji] till

for example:

1926년 부터* <sup>1</sup>	from 1926 to 1989
[chon-gubaek-isimryungnyon-buto]	
1926 year from	
1989년 까지* <sup>2</sup>	
[chon-gubaek-palsip-gunyon-ggaji]	
1989 year till	

explanation:

\*<sup>1</sup> 1926년 + 부터  
noun auxiliary ending of limitation

\*<sup>2</sup> 1989년 + 까지  
noun auxiliary ending of limitation

4. The auxiliary ending which express the relation of indication  
는[nun] (L [n])/은[un]

for example:

○ 나는*	간다.	I go.
[nanun	kanda]	
I	go	

explanation:

\* 나 + 는  
pronoun auxiliary ending of indication

The auxiliary ending 는 expresses that no one other than I go.

The auxiliary ending 는 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 는 is attached ends in a vowel.

○ 난*	간다.	I go.
[nan kanda]		
I go		

explanation:

\* 나 + ㄴ  
pronoun auxiliary ending of indication

난 (after contracting the syllable 나 and the sound ㄴ)

The auxiliary ending ㄴ expresses that no one other than I go.

The auxiliary ending ㄴ is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending ㄴ is attached ends in a vowel.

○ 하늘은*	푸르다.	The sky is blue.
[hanurun	puruda]	
the sky	blue	

explanation:

\* 하늘 + 은  
noun auxiliary ending of indication

The auxiliary ending 은 expresses that nothing other than the sky is blue.

The auxiliary ending 은 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 은 is attached ends in a consonant.

5. The auxiliary endings which express the emphasis

야[ya] / 이야[iya]

for example:

남 이야*	가든지	말든지	You must go whether others go or not.
[namiya	kadunji	maldunji	
just others go or	not		
너는 가야 한다.			
nonun kaya	handa]		
you go must			

explanation:

\* 남 + 이야  
noun auxiliary ending of emphasis

The auxiliary ending 이야 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 이야 is attached ends in a consonant.

The auxiliary ending 야 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 야 is attached ends in a vowel.

6. The auxiliary ending which expresses the relation of concession

나[na] / 이나[ina]

for example:

그 한테 나* 가자!	Let us go to him!
[ku hantena kaja]	
him to let us go!	
(나—even if he is not the very man we want)	

explanation:

\* 그 + 한테 + 나 [그—pronoun  
한테—ending which is used as the case ending (refer to 189)  
나—auxiliary ending of concession]

The auxiliary ending 나 expresses that he is not the very man we want.

The auxiliary ending 나 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 나 is attached ends in a vowel.

The auxiliary ending 이나 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 이나 is attached ends in a consonant.

7. The auxiliary ending which expresses negation

커녕 [konyong]

for example:

비는커녕*	구름 한점	Far from raining, it was a cloudless day.
[pinunkonyong	kurum hanjom	
rain far from cloud	a piece	
없	날씨였다.	
omnun	nalssiyotda]	
not there being weather	was	

explanation:

\* 비 + 는 + 커녕 (비—noun 는—auxiliary ending of indication 커녕—auxiliary ending of negation)

The auxiliary ending 커녕 is usually used together with the auxiliary ending 는 or 은.

The auxiliary ending 는 is attached to a syllable which ends in a vowel.

The auxiliary ending 은 is attached to a syllable which ends in a consonant.

# 188 Table of auxiliary endings

meaning \ ending	auxiliary ending
relation of inclusion	도 [do] also
relation of restriction	만 [man] only
relation of limitation	부터 [buto] from, 까지 [ggaji] till
relation of indication	는 [nun] (ㄴ [n]) / 은 [un]
relation of emphasis	야 [ya] / 이야 [iya]
relation of concession	나 [na] / 이나 [ina]
relation of negation	커녕 [konyong]

## remarks:

We have indicated here only such auxiliary endings which are frequently used.

For the other auxiliary endings, please refer to the appendix.

## ENDINGS WHICH ARE USED AS CASE ENDINGS

189 There are the following endings which are used as case endings:

### 1. 란[ran] / 이란[iran]

These endings perform the function of nominative endings and are used to give a definition to the word acting as the subject.

for example:

주체사상 이란\* 한마디로  
[chuchesasang-iran hanmadiro  
Juche Idea in a nutshell  
말하여 혁명과  
malhayo hyongmyong.gwa  
saying revolution and  
건설의 주인은  
konsorui chuinun  
construction of the master  
인민대중이며  
inmindaejung imyo  
people masses is and  
혁명과 건설을  
hyongmyong.gwa konsorul  
revolution and construction  
추동하는 힘도  
chudonghanun himdo  
driving force also  
인민대중에게 있다는  
inmindaejung.ege itdanun  
the people masses to there being  
사상이다.  
sasang ida]  
idea is

In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

## explanation:

\* 주체사상 + 이란(주체사상—noun 이란—ending which is used as the case ending)

The ending 이란 which expresses a case is used when the word to which the ending 이란 is attached ends in a consonant.

The ending 란 which expresses a case is used when the word to which the ending 란 is attached ends in a vowel.

### 2. 한테[hante]

This ending is mostly used in spoken language and serves the function of a dative ending.

for example:

그는 나한테\* 묻는다. | He asks me.  
[kunun nahante munnunda]  
he me to asks

explanation:

\* 나 + 한테 (나—pronoun 한테—ending which is used as the case ending)

### 3. 하고[hago]

This ending serves the same function as that of the ending of the coordinative case.

for example:

김동무 하고\* 나 | Comrade Kim and I  
[kimdongmuhago na]  
Kim comrade and I

explanation:

\* 김동무 + 하고 (김동무—noun 하고—ending which is used as the case ending)

### 4. 보다[boda] (more) than

처럼 [chorom] as, 마다[mada] every

The endings 보다, 처럼 are used to express comparison.

for example:

○ 그는 나보다\* 크다. | He is bigger than I.  
[kunun naboda kuda]  
he I than big

explanation:

\* 나 + 보다 (나—pronoun 보다—ending which is used as the case ending)

○ 눈처럼\* 흰 | white as snow  
[nunchorom huin]  
snow as white

explanation:

\* 눈+처럼 (눈—noun 처럼—ending which is used as the case ending)

○ 해마다 | every year  
[haemada]  
year every

explanation:

해 + 마다 (해—noun 마다—ending which is used as the case ending)

## 190 Table of endings which are used as case endings:

case \ ending	ending which is used as the case ending
nominative	란 [ran]/ 이란 [iran]
dative	한테 [hante]
coordinative	하고 [hago]
others	보다 [boda] 처럼 [chorom] 마다 [mada]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings which are frequently used.

For the other endings, please refer to the appendix.

## LESSON 13

### STEM AED ENDING

191 The distinction between the stem and the ending is clear in the formation of Korean words.

When a certain grammatical meaning is necessary, the

ending to express it is attached to the stem, when unnecessary, some omissions are made.

for example:

보 + 다 [po da] see  
stem ending

in order to express respect

보 + 시 + 다 [po si da] see  
(시-ending of respect)

in order to express the causative

보 + 이 + 다 [po i da] show  
(이-ending of the causative voice)

in order to express the past

보 + 았 + 다 [po at da] saw  
(았-ending of the past tense)

In order to express both the causative and respect, the ending of the causative voice 이[i] and the ending of respect 시[si] are attached to the stem.

보 + 이 + 시 + 다 [po i si da] show  
(이-ending of the causative voice 시-ending of respect)

In order to express both the causative and the past, the ending of the causative voice 이[i] and the ending of the past tense 였[yot] are attached to the stem.

보 + 이 + 였 + 다 [po i yot da] showed  
(이-ending of the causative voice 였-ending of the past tense)

In order to express both respect and the past, the ending of respect 시[si] and the ending of the past tense 였[yot] are attached to the stem.

보 + 시 + 였 + 다 [po si yot da] saw  
(시-ending of respect 였-ending of the past tense)

In order to express causative, respect and the past simultaneously, the ending of the causative voice 이[i],

the ending of respect 시[si] and the ending of the past tense 였[yot] are attached to the stem.

보 + 이 + 시 + 였 + 다 [po i si yot da] showed  
(이-ending of the causative voice 시-ending of respect 였-ending of the past tense)

When the grammatical meaning of the causative in 보이시였다 [poisiyotda] "showed" is not necessary, the ending of the causative voice 이[i] is omitted.

보 + 시 + 였 + 다 [po si yot da] saw  
(시-ending of respect 였-ending of the past tense)

When the grammatical meaning of the past in 보이시였다 [poisiyotda] "showed" is not necessary, the ending of the past tense 였[yot] is omitted.

보 + 이 + 시 + 다 [po i si da] show  
(이-ending of the causative voice 시-ending of respect)

When the grammatical meanings of the causative and respect in 보이시였다 [poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice 이[i] and the ending of respect 시[si] are omitted.

In this case the ending of the past tense is directly attached to the stem. The stem 보[po] has the vowel ㅜ[o]. Therefore, not the ending of the past tense 였[yot] but the ending of the past tense 았[at] is attached to the stem.

보 + 았 + 다 [po at da] saw  
(았-ending of the past tense)

When the grammatical meanings of respect and the past in 보이시였다 [poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of respect 시[si] and the ending of the past tense 였[yot] are omitted.

보 + 이 + 다 [po i da] show  
(이-ending of the causative voice)



When the grammatical meanings of the causative and the past in 보이시였다[poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice 이[i] and the ending of the past tense 였[yot] are omitted.

보 + 시 + 다 [po si.da] see  
(시-*ending of respect*)

When the grammatical meanings of the causative, respect and the past in 보이시였다[poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice 이[i], the ending of respect 시[si] and the ending of the past tense 였[yot] are omitted.

보 + 다 [po da] see  
*stem ending*

## ATTACHING OF ENDINGS

192 The endings are attached one by one.

for example:

공장에서의	모임	the meeting in the factory
[kongjang.esoui]	moim]	
the factory in	the meeting	

*explanation:*

공장	+	에서
<i>noun</i>		<i>locative ending</i>

First, the locative ending 에서 is attached to the noun 공장.

공장에서	+	의
		<i>genitive ending</i>

Next, the genitive ending 의 is attached to 공장에서.

## PAIRS OF ENDINGS

193 There are pairs of endings, which have the same grammatical meaning. Their usage differs according to the last sounds which the stems have.

for example:

1. 나무 가* <sup>1</sup>	높다.	The tree is high.
[namuga the tree	nopda] high	
물 이* <sup>2</sup>	맑다.	The water is clear.
[muri the water	makda] clear	

*explanation:*

* <sup>1</sup> 나무	+	가
<i>noun</i>		<i>nominative ending</i>
* <sup>2</sup> 물	+	이
<i>noun</i>		<i>nominative ending</i>

The endings 가 and 이 form a pair of nominative endings. The nominative ending 가 is attached to a word which ends in a vowel.

The nominative ending 이 is attached to a word which ends in a consonant.

2. 노래 와* <sup>1</sup>	춤	song and dance
[noraewa song and	chum] dance	
춤 과* <sup>2</sup>	노래	dance and song
[chumgwa dance and	norae] song	

*explanation:*

* <sup>1</sup> 노래	+	와
<i>noun</i>		<i>ending of the coordinative case</i>
* <sup>2</sup> 춤	+	과
<i>noun</i>		<i>ending of the coordinative case</i>

The endings 와 and 과 form a pair of endings of the coordinative case.

The ending of the coordinative case 와 is attached to a word which ends in a vowel.

The ending of the coordinative case 과 is attached to a word which ends in a consonant.

3. 나는 가오\*1. I go.  
[nanun kao]  
I go  
그는 갔소\*2. He went.  
[kunun katso]  
he went

explanation:

\*1 가 + 다 [ka da] go  
stem ending

가 + 오 (오—middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

\*2 가 + 다 go  
stem ending

가 + 았 + 소 (았—ending of the past tense 소—middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

갔소 (after contracting the syllables 가 and 았)

The final endings 오 and 소 form a pair of final endings. The final ending 오 is attached to a stem which ends in a vowel.

The final ending 소 is attached to a stem which ends in a consonant.

## THE LINK-VOWEL

- 194 When an ending which begins with a consonant is attached to a word or stem which ends in a consonant, the syllable 이[i] or 으[u] is inserted between them in some cases.

This syllable 이[i] or 으[u] is called the link-vowel.

### 1. syllable 이[i]

for example

○ 책 + 이 + नाम [chaeg i nama] though the book  
noun link-vowel auxiliary ending

explanation:

The link-vowel 이 is inserted between the noun 책 which

ends in a consonant and the auxiliary ending नाम which begins with a consonant.

○ 그들 + 이 + नाम [ku duri nama] though they  
pronoun link-vowel auxiliary ending  
explanation:

The link-vowel 이 is inserted between the pronoun 그들 which ends in a consonant and the auxiliary ending नाम which begins with a consonant.

○ 둘 + 이 + नाम [tur i nama] though two  
numeral link-vowel auxiliary ending  
explanation:

The link-vowel 이 is inserted between the numeral 둘 which ends in a consonant and the auxiliary ending नाम which begins with a consonant.

○ 책 + 이 + 다 [chaeg i da] it's a book

[책—noun 이—exchanging ending (link-vowel) 다—low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form]

remarks:

The syllable 이 which is inserted between the stem and predicative ending is the exchanging ending.

### 2. The syllable 으[u]

for example

○ 책 + 으 + 로 [chaeg u ro] with the book  
noun link-vowel instrumental ending

○ 이것 + 으 + 로 [igos u ro] with this  
pronoun link-vowel instrumental ending

○ 셋 + 으 + 로 [ses u ro] with three  
numeral link-vowel instrumental ending

○ 읽으며 [ilgumyo] read and

읽 + 다 [ik da] read

stem ↓ ending

읽 + 으 + 며 (으—link-vowel 며—copulative connecting ending)

- 맑으며 [malgumyo] clear and  
 맑 + 다 [mak da] clear  
 stem ↓ ending  
 맑 + 으 + 며 (으-link-vowel 며-copulative connecting ending)

## THE VOCAL HARMONY

### 195 The vocal harmony

1. when the vowel ㅏ[a], ㅑ[ya] or ㅓ[o] is in the last syllable of the stem, the ending 아[a], 아라[ara], 아도[ado] or 았[at] is attached to the stem.

for example:

막 + 다 [mak da] block  
 stem ending

- 막 + 아 [mag a] blocking  
 (아-connecting ending of method or means)  
 ○ 막 + 아라 [mag ara] block!  
 (아라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)  
 ○ 막 + 아도 [mag ado] even if block  
 (아도-connecting ending of condition)  
 ○ 막 + 았 + 다 [mag at da] blocked  
 (았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

remarks:

The verb 하다[hada] "do" is excluded here.

Although the stem 하 of the verb 하다 has the vowel ㅏ, the ending 여[yo], 여라[yora], 여도[yodo] or 았[yot] is attached to the stem 하.

for example

하 + 다 [ha da] do  
 stem ending

- 하 + 여 [ha yo] doing  
 (여-connecting ending of method or means)  
 ○ 하 + 여라 [ha yora] do!  
 (여라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)  
 ○ 하 + 여도 [ha yodo] even if do  
 (여도-connecting ending of condition)  
 ○ 하 + 았 + 다 [ha yot da] did  
 (았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

2. When the vowel ㅓ[o], ㅕ[yo], ㅗ[u], ㅡ[u] or ㅣ[i] is in the last syllable of the stem, the ending 어[o], 어라[ora], 어도[odo] or 았[ot] is attached to the stem.

for example:

먹 + 다 [mok da] eat  
 stem ending

- 먹 + 어 [mog o] eating  
 (어-connecting ending of method or means)  
 ○ 먹 + 어라 [mog ora] eat!  
 (어라-low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)  
 ○ 먹 + 어도 [mog odo] even if eat  
 (어도-connecting ending of condition)  
 ○ 먹 + 았 + 다 [mog ot da] ate  
 (았-ending of the past tense 다-low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

3. when the stem ends in the vowel ㅣ[i], ㅞ[ae], ㅟ[ē], ㅢ[oe], ㅤ[wil], ㅥ[uil] or syllable 하[ha] in its last syllable, the ending 여[yo], 여라[yora], 여도[yodo] or 았[yot] is attached to the stem.

for example:

- 가지 + 다 [kaji da] have  
 stem ending
- 가지 + 여 [kaji yo] having  
 (여—connecting ending of method or means)
- 가지 + 여라 [kaji yora] have!  
 (여라—low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)
- 가지 + 여도 [kaji yodo] even if have  
 (여도—connecting ending of condition)
- 가지 + 었 + 다 [kaji yot da] had  
 (였—ending of past 다—low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

## THE EXCHANGE OF SOUNDS

196 The exchange of sounds is also made partly in Korean when some endings are attached to stems.

In such cases the changed sound also belongs to the stem.

The exchange of sounds is as follows:

1. The last syllable ㄹ[ru] of the stem of the verb or adjective is changed to ㄹㄹ[ll] before the connecting ending of method or means 어[ɔ], before the ending of the past tense 었[ot] or before the low imperative form of the final ending of the verb 어라[ora].

for example:

- 흐르 + 다 [huru da] flow  
 stem ending
- 흘러 [hullo] flowing  
 흐+ㄹㄹ+어 (어—connecting ending of method or means)

The last syllable ㄹ of the stem 흐르 of the verb 흐르다 is changed to ㄹㄹ before the connecting ending of method or means 어.

흘 + ㄹㄹ + 어 (after contracting the syllable 흐 and the sound ㄹ)

흘러 (after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable 어)

- 흘렀다 [hullo tda] flowed

흐+ㄹㄹ+였+다 (였—ending of the past tense 다—low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)

The last syllable ㄹ of the stem 흐르 of the verb 흐르다 is changed to ㄹㄹ before the ending of the past tense 었.

흘 + ㄹㄹ + 었 + 다 (after contracting the syllable 흐 and the sound ㄹ)

흘렀다 (after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable 었)

- 흘러라 [hullora] flow!

흐+ㄹㄹ+어라 (어라—low imperative form of the final ending of the verb)

The last syllable ㄹ of the stem 흐르 of the verb 흐르다 is changed to ㄹㄹ before the low imperative form of the final ending of the verb 어라.

흘+ㄹㄹ+어라 (after contracting the syllable 흐 and the sound ㄹ)

흘러라 (after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable 어)

2. The last consonant ㄷ[t] of the stem of the verb is partly changed to ㄹ[r] before an ending which begins with a vowel and before an ending which requires the link-vowel 으[u].